

# ARMY NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



TWENTY PAGES

ARMY  
NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 46  
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

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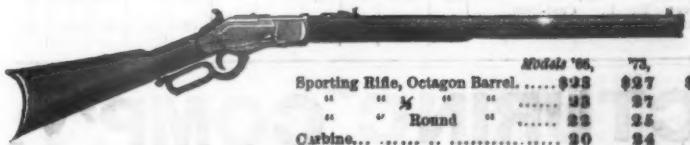
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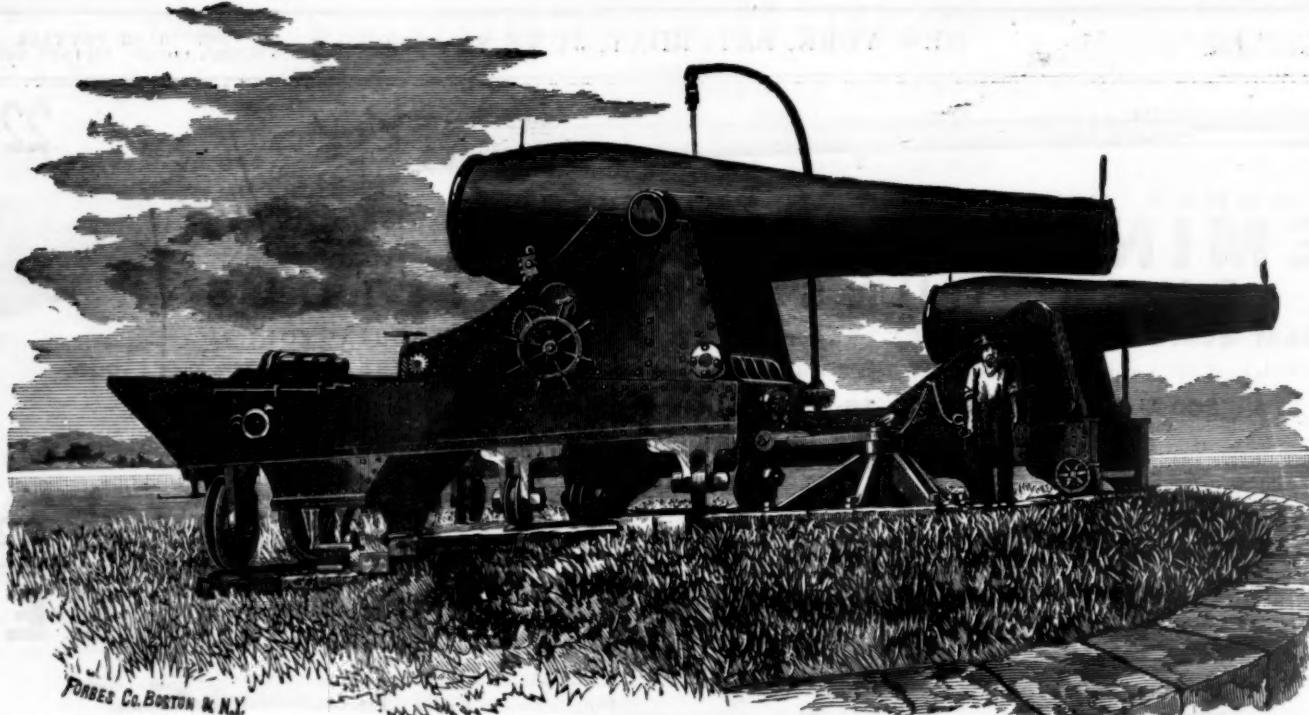
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WORKS—South Boston.

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook, of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Bénet states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—given such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the governments of Europe, also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested, (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877), are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnances.

Kind of gun.	Calibre, Inches.	Weight of gun, Tons.	Length of bore, Inches.	Charge of powder, Pounds.	Weight of shot, Pounds.	Muzzle velocity, Feet.	Pressure per $\square^{\prime\prime}$ of bore, Pounds.				Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—	
							Muzzle, Foot-tons.	1,000 yards. Foot-tons.	2,000 yards. Foot-tons.	3,000 yards. Foot-tons.		
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	162.5	110	700	1800	52,864	217.7	184	157.5	196.4	194.9
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.90	227.167	110	664	1229	29,106	215.9	180	152.6	190.9	113.5
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	222	110	770	1220	19,845	200.8	171.4	147.9	180.2	118.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.25	40	227	110	700	1403	31,750	248.4	202.8	173.3	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1264	17,040	164.3	132.9	109.7	92.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	160.6	66	374	1427	...	167.9	132.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	320	1426.8	39,000	157	123.7	99.6	83.4	69.2
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.499	18.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	...	150	117	98.8	76.8	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,000	168.4	135.6	111.8	98.8	79

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## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief.

George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W.T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States

Washington, D.C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj't.-General.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS

Sent by the President to the Senate since the Confirmations of June 3, 1879.

*Ordnance Department* (Nominated May 21, sent to Senate June 3).—Lieut.-Col. G. Benton, to be Col., May 29, 1879, vice Callender; Maj. Thos. G. Arnold, to be Lt.-Col. May 29, 1879, vice Benton; Capt. Isaac Arnold, to be Major, May 29, 1879, vice Baylor; 1st Lt. Wm. S. Starring, to be Capt., May 29, 1879, vice Arnold; 2d Lt. Orin B. Mitcham, 4th Art., to be 1st Lt., vice Starring.

*Post Chaplains* (Nominated June 3, sent to Senate June 3)—Rev. Geo. W. Collier, Ohio, vice Fish; Rev. Stephen G. Dodd, of N.J., vice Gilmore.

*Pay Department* (Nominated June 7, sent to Senate June 11).—Major Sam'l Woods, Paymaster, to be Dep. P. M. Gen., June 2, 1879, vice Hunt.

*2d Infantry*.—1st Lt. James Miller, to be Capt., June 7, 1879, vice Krueger; 2d Lt. John Kinzie, to be 1st Lt., June 7, 1879, vice Miller.

*8th Infantry*.—1st Lt. Thos. Wilhelm (Adj't.), to be Capt., June 7, 1879, vice Van Horn.

*11th Infantry*.—1st Lt. Wm. N. Sage, to be Capt., June 7, 1879, vice Bowen.

*12th Infantry*.—Maj. R. S. La Motte, 13th Inf., to be Lt.-Col., June 7, 1879, vice Nelson.

*13th Infantry*.—Capt. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., to be Major, June 7, 1879, vice La Motte.

*2d Cavalry* (Nominated June 14).—1st Lt. S. T. Hamilton, to be Capt., June 14, 1879, vice Noyes; 2d Lt. Chas. B. Schofield, to be 1st Lt., June 14, 1879, vice Hamilton.

*4th Cavalry*.—Capt. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., to be Major, June 14, 1879, vice Hawley.

*5th Cavalry*.—1st Lt. Jacob A. Augur, to be Capt., June 14, 1879, vice King; 2d Lt. Hoel B. Bishop, to be 1st Lt., June 14, 1879, vice Augur.

*6th Cavalry*.—2d Lt. Wm. H. Carter, to be 1st Lt., vice Morrison (transferred to Ordnance).

Col. John R. Brooke, 13th Inf., to be Col. 3d Inf., June 14, 1879 (by transfer). Nominated June 14.

Col. Luther P. Bradley, 3d Inf., to be Col., 13th Inf., June 14, 1879 (by transfer). Nominated June 14.

2d Lt. Geo. P. Scriven, 8th Inf., to be 2d Lt. 3d Art., June 13, 1879 (by transfer). Nominated June 17.

2d Lt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., to be 2d Lt. 3d Art., June 13, 1879 (by transfer).

2d Lt. Douglas A. Howard, 9th Inf., to be 2d Lt., 3d Art., June 13, 1879 (by transfer).

## ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The following-named officers, recently promoted, whose promotions carry them to Departments other than those in which they are now serving, will proceed to join their respective regiments or companies in the Departments indicated herein. The officers whose stations are not designated will report in person or by letter to their Department commanders for assignment:

*1st Cavalry*.—1st Lieut. H. E. Tuthery, Co. I, Fort Halleck' Nev., Dept. of Cal.

*2d Cavalry*.—Col. John W. Davidson, Fort Custer, Mont. Ty., Dept. of Dakota (promoted from Lieut.-Col. 10th Cav.); Lieut.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Dept. of Dakota (promoted from Major, 8th Cav.).

*3d Cavalry*.—Col. A. G. Brackett, Fort Laramie, Wy. Ty., Dept. of the Platte (promoted from Lieut.-Col. 2d Cav.)

*4th Cavalry*.—Capt. H. W. Lawton, Co. B, Fort Elliott, Texas, Dept. of the Missouri; Capt. H. H. Crews, Co. C, Fort Sill, Ind. Ty., Dept. of the Missouri; Capt. Henry Sweeney, Co. E, Fort Duncan, Texas, Dept. of Texas; 1st Lieut. M. Leeper, Jr., Co. K, Fort Clark, Texas, Dept. of Texas; 1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, Co. H, Fort Reno, Ind. Ty., Dept. of the Missouri.

*5th Cavalry*.—Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton, Dept. of the Plate (promoted from Major, 6th Cavalry); Major E. V. Summer (now on leave of absence), Dept. of the Platte (promoted from Capt., 1st Cav.)

*6th Cavalry*.—Lieut.-Col. William R. Price, Dept. of Arizona (promoted from Major, 8th Cav.); Major David Perry, Dept. of Arizona (promoted from Capt., 1st Cav.)

*8th Cavalry*.—Col. Thomas H. Neill, Dept. of Texas (promoted from Lieut.-Col., 6th Cav.). Granted leave of absence for six months, from July 1, 1879; Major John A. Wilcox, Dept. of Texas (promoted from Capt., 4th Cav.); Major S. S. Sumner (now on leave of absence), Dept. of Texas (promoted from Capt., 5th Cav.)

*2d Artillery*.—Lieut.-Col. A. P. Howe, Dept. of the East (promoted from Major, 4th Artillery).

*4th Artillery*.—Major La Rhett L. Livingston, Dept. of California (promoted from Capt., 3d Artillery.)

*1st Infantry*.—Col. William R. Shaffer (now on leave of absence), Fort Randall, D. Ty., Dept. of Dakota (promoted from Lieut.-Col., 2d Inf.).

*10th Infantry*.—Major John J. Copping, Dept. of the East (promoted from Capt., 2d Inf.).

*11th Infantry*.—Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Dept. of Dakota (promoted from Major, 9th Inf.)

*12th Infantry*.—Major M. A. Cochran, Dept. of Arizona (promoted from Capt., 2d Inf.)

*13th Infantry*.—Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Dept. of the South (promoted from Major, 17th Inf.)

*15th Infantry*.—Col. George P. Buell (now on leave of absence), Fort Wingate, N. M., Dept. of the Missouri (promoted from Lieut.-Col., 11th Inf.)

*17th Infantry*.—Major Joseph S. Conrad, Dept. of Dakota (promoted from Capt., 2d Inf.)

*19th Infantry*.—Major R. H. Offley, Dept. of the Missouri (promoted from Capt., 1st Inf.)

*20th Infantry*.—Major C. R. Layton, Dept. of Texas (promoted from Captain, 10th Inf.)

*21st Infantry*.—Col. H. A. Morrow, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty., Dept. of the Columbia (promoted from Lieut.-Col., 13th Inf.)

*22d Infantry*.—Capt. Platt M. Thorne, Co. D, Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty., Dept. of the Missouri; 1st Lieut. John McA. Webster, Co. C, Fort McKavett, Tex., Dept. of Texas.

The officers named in the foregoing order who are on leave of absence will join their proper commands upon expiration of their respective leaves (S. O., June 18, W. D.)

## EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1879.

Pryor Coleman, Corporal, Company G, 1st Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, duly convicted by General Court-martial, May 9, 1865, of the crimes of desertion, robbery, assault and battery with intent to kill, and murder, and sentenced to be hung; sentence deferred by reason of the escape from military custody of said Coleman and the institution in his case of proceedings in the civil courts, said Coleman having been rearrested the President directs that said sentence be commuted to a term of imprisonment for life, said imprisonment to be executed at the State Penitentiary at Albany, in the State of New York (S. O., June 12, W. D.)

G. O. 58, H. Q. A., June 12, 1879.

Announces the following, under recent decisions, as the nine railroads over which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of cost, and for travel over which, by officers, mileage cannot be allowed:

California and Oregon (Central Pacific, Oregon division). Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Hastings and Dakota divisions), Minn.  
Little Rock and Fort Smith, Ark.  
Memphis and Little Rock, Ark.  
Michigan Central (Saginaw and Mackinaw divisions), Mich.  
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Kans.  
Oregon and California, Oreg.  
Southern Minnesota, Minn.  
St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern (Missouri and Arkansas).

G. O. 59, H. Q. A., June 14, 1879.

The Secretary of War directs that the operation of General Orders No. 10, of 1879, from this office, be suspended until certain modifications therein shall be decided upon and announced.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 5, 1879.

Publishes the instructions in rifle practice, which are based on the rules of the National Rifle Association of America, otherwise known as the "Creedmoor System."

CIRCULAR LETTER 6, DEPT. SOUTH, June 12, 1879.

Post commanders will direct officers doing duties in the Subsistence Department under their orders to transfer all funds belonging to that Department pertaining to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, not required for current expenses or indebtedness contracted prior to that date, to Major George Bell, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of this Department, on that date or as soon thereafter as practicable.

By command of Brigadier-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

G. C. M. O. 34, H. Q. A., May 30, 1879.

Promulgates proceedings of General Court-martial in case of Captain William H. Beck, 10th Cavalry, recently tried at San Antonio, Texas, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" (eight specifications, mainly relating to unnecessary severity to his men), "drunkenness on duty" (three specifications), and "conduct prejudicial to good order" (two specifications alleging cruelty to public animals). The court returned a verdict of guilty, with some few exceptions, and sentenced Captain Beck to be dismissed the service. The President of the United States approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence, but on the recommendation of a majority of the members of the court, commuted the sentence "to suspension from rank on half pay for one year."

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The General of the Army, accompanied by Col. J. C. Audenreid, A. D. C., will proceed to inspect Forts Wayne, Mackinac, and Brady, Mich., returning via Fort Niagara, New York, and the northern frontier to Washington, D. C. (S. O., June 18, W. D.)

Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-General Div. Atlantic, will proceed to Forts Independence and Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., and make the special examinations (S. O. 21, June 16, M. D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, and make an inspection of the Q. M. store-house and cavalry stables recently finished at that post. The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Asst. Surg. Victor Blart in S. O. 88, May 5, 1879, from Hdqrs Dept. of the Missouri, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Dept. of the Missouri (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

Lt.-Col. Franklin E. Hunt, Deputy Paymaster-General, Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of the Missouri, has been relieved from further duty in consequence of an order of the President of the United States placing him upon the retired list of the Army. In taking official leave of this officer, who, by an honest, faithful, and efficient performance of duty for more than 45 years, has richly earned a period of rest, the Dept. Commander (Gen. Pope) desires to express his appreciation of this long devotion to duty, and to assure Col. Hunt that he carries with him into his retirement the best wishes of those with whom he has been so long associated (G. O. 9, June 12, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Abasalom Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 60, June 11, M. D. M.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Dept. are announced: Major W. A.

Marey, from duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to the command of the Augusta Arsenal, Ga. 1st Lieut. M. W. Lyon, from duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, Penn., to duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Capt. A. S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper, from the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, Penn. (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A.-G., having reported for duty in Dept. of Columbia, in compliance with par. 4, S. O. 64, c. s., H. Q. A., is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department (G. O. 9, June 5, D. C.)

Capt. Charles W. Foster, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report to the C. O. for duty, to relieve Capt. Lewis C. Forsyth, A. Q. M. Captain Forsyth, on being thus relieved, will proceed to comply with the orders he has received from the Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 95, June 10, D. E.)

Capt. J. H. Gilman, S. D., will proceed on public business to Fort Riley, Kas., and return to his station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 113, June 10, D. M.)

Asst. Surgeon J. Y. Porter, member G. C. M. Key West Bks, Fla., June 18 (S. O. 92, June 12, D. S.) Lieut.-Col. Franklin E. Hunt, Deputy Paymaster-General, having been placed upon the retired list of the Army, is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, and will transfer all funds and government property for which he is accountable to Maj. William A. Rucker, Paymaster (S. O. 115, June 12, D. M.)

Surg. J. C. McKee, M. D., will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., and make an inspection of the hospital, and medical stores and property of that post. On completion of this duty Surg. McKee is granted leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's cert. (S. O. 64, May 31, D. A.)

Asst. Surg. Henry M. Cronkhite, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Brady, Mich., June 20 (S. O. 96, June 14, D. E.)

An Army Retiring Board having found Asst. Surg. A. A. Yeomans, incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. J. D. Hall is relieved from so much of the operation of par. 8, S. O. 83, c. s., from the Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, as assigns him to duty at Fort Griffin, and he will report to the C. O. Fort Concho, Tex., for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 121, June 10, D. T.)

Assistant Surgeon Valery Havard will proceed to Fort Johnston, N. C., reporting upon his arrival to the C. O. theretofore as medical officer of that post, relieving Asst. Surg. B. G. Semig, who will comply with par. 4, S. O. 114, H. Q. A., A.-G. O., c. s. (S. O. 95, June 16, D. S.)

Asst. Surg. J. D. Hall is relieved from so much of the operation of par. 8, S. O. 83, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, as assigns him to duty at Fort Griffin, Texas, and will report to the C. O. Fort Concho, Texas, for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 121, June 10, D. T.)

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Capt. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., with permission to apply for an extension of two months. Before availing himself of the leave of absence Captain Eagan will transfer the public funds and property pertaining to his department to 1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, 12th Infantry, A. D. C., who will perform the duties of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Dept. Arizona, during the absence of Capt. Eagan (S. O. 64, May 31, D. A.)

Four months, Surg. W. D. Wolverton (S. O., June 18, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. J. V. DeHanne, Fort Concho, Texas, granted leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's cert., with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. (S. O. 123, June 12, D. T.)

One month, Capt. T. J. Eckerson, A. Q. M., Fort Brown, Texas (S. O. 120, June 9, D. T.)

One month, on Surgeon's cert., Asst. Surg. J. V. DeHanne, Fort Concho, Texas (S. O. 123, June 12, D. T.)

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ETC.

Supt. Noble Warwick, recently appointed, will proceed from Keokuk, Iowa, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. H. M. Fogg, who will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and assume charge of the Cave Hill National Cemetery at that place (W. D., Q. M. G. O., June 11).

Com. Sergt. Henry Murray (recently appointed from Sergeant Major 7th Cavalry) will proceed to Fort Benning, M. T., for duty (S. O., June 18, W. D.)

Post Chaplain David Wills (recently appointed) will report to the Comdg' Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T. (S. O., June 16, W. D.)

## THE LINE.

1<sup>ST</sup> CAVALRY, Colonel Uvrier Grover.—Headquarters, and A, B, D, E, F, K, M, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G, Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I, Fort Halleck, Nev.; H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L, Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Albert G. Force will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Pacific Coast (S. O., June 12, W. D.)

2<sup>ND</sup> CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C, G, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, L, Fort Keogh; D, F, K, Fort Ellis, M. T.; H, L, Fort Assiniboine.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. C. Rawolle, Adj't,

is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 55, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 60, June 11, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Samuel T. Hamilton will, as directed in telegram of the 14th inst., from the War Dept., report to the C. O. Columbus Bks, Ohio, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., June 16, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Colon Augur, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. Little Rock Bks, Ark., June 19 (S. O. 95, June 16, D. S.)

*Relieved.*—1st Lieut. J. H. Coale is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 55, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 60, June 11, D. D.)

*Transfers.*—1st Lieut. Frank C. Grugan from the 2d Cav. to the 2d Art. (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and D. F., Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; B, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; A, C. H. I., Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, M., Fort Sidney, Neb.; E, Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T.; L, Fort McPherson, Neb.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A, D, E, L, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B, Fort Elliott, Tex.; E, Fort Duncan, Tex.

*Retired.*—Major William Hawley, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, I, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C, E, F, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H, Fort McPherson, Neb.; G, L, Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

*Transfers.*—Special Order 143, June 18, transfers Lieut. Goldman, 5th Cavalry, from Co. C to Co. M.

*Retired.*—Capt. Charles King, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability, is retired from active service (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M, Fort Lowell, A. T.; A, G, Fort Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; H, E, Fort Verde, A. T.; I, Fort McDowell A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 2d Lieut. Wallace O. Clark, to apply for extension of fifteen days (S. O. 64, May 31, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade, D. T.; I, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F, K, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, D, Fort Yates, D. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—Seventeen days, 1st Lieut. E. B. Fuller, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 60, June 11, D. D.)

One month, 2d Lieut. Heber M. Creel, Fort Reno, Ind. T. (S. O. 62, June 16, M. D. M.)

*Transfers.*—Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly from Co. C to D; 1st Lieut. L. S. McCormick from Co. D to C (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; C, D, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, B, K, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh.

*Detached Service.*—The orders issued by the C. O. Post of San Diego, Tex., on April 27, and May 31, 1879, directing 2d Lieut. G. E. Pond to proceed to Corpus Christi, Tex., for the purpose of purchasing lumber, and in pursuit of deserters, are confirmed (S. O. 119, June 7, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L, Fort Bliss, Tex.; K, Fort Garland, C. T.; F, H, M, Fort Stanton, N. M.; A, B, C, G, Fort Bayard, N. M.; E, Fort Union, N. M.; I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; D, Fort Lewis, Colo.

\* In the Field.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D, F, M, Fort Concho, Tex.; G, I, Fort Sill, I. T.; C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, L, Ft Stockton, Tex.; E, San Felipe, Tex.; A, Fort Elliott, Tex.

\* In the Field.

*Leave of Absence.*—Six months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. P. L. Lee (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.; G, Ft Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

*Assigned.*—Capt. John A. Darling is assigned to the 1st Art., vice Langdon, promoted, to date from March 20, 1879. Capt. Darling is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, and will join his battery (S. O., June 18, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A, D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; E, F, G, San Antonio, Tex.; K, Ft Monroe, Va.; B, H, Washington, D. C.; I, Ft Ontario, N. Y.; L, Ft Clark, Tex.

\* On detached service in District of the Neches.

*Transfers.*—On the mutual application of the officers concerned, to take effect April 11, 1879: 1st Lieut. Eli L. Huggins from the 2d Art. to the 2d Cav. (since promoted Captain, 2d Cav., Co. E) (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Ft Monroe, N. Y.; E, Ft Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Ft Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Bks, N. Y.; K, Pittsburg Bks, N. Y.; F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. John R. Myrick will report by letter to the Supt. General Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

*Transfers.*—The following named officers are transferred to the 3d Art., to date from June 13, 1879: 2d Lieut. George P. Scriven, 8th Inf. (Light Bat. C, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.); 2d Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf. Bat. K, Pittsburg Bks, N. Y.); 2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, 9th Inf. (Bt. M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

*To Join.*—The following named officers, transferred to the 3d Art. in S. O. 141, June 14, 1879, from the War Dept., will proceed to join their respective bat-

teries: 2d Lieuts. George P. Scriven, James S. Pettit and D. A. Howard (S. O., June 16, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H, E, Angel Island, Cal.; C, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Port Stevens, Or.; G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, E, Fort Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.; B, D, Pre- sideo Cal.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Major La Rhett L. Livingston (S. O., June 16, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and D, E, F, I, Atlanta, Ga.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G, H, Key West, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

*Detached Service.*—Capts. F. L. Guenther, O. C. MacConnell, 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer, James Curry, members, and 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Key West Bks, Fla., June 18 (S. O. 92, June 12, D. S.)

Majors Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp. Gen. of the Dept. of the East, will proceed to inspect the posts of Fort Preble, Me.; Forts Warren and Independence, Mass.; Fort Adams, R. I., and Fort Trumbull, Conn.; also the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Boston, Mass., and at Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 96, June 14, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A, C, E, I, Fort Randall, D. T.; B, G, Fort Hale, D. T.; D, H, Fort Sully, D. T.; F, K, Fort Meade, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B, D, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C, K, Cpt. Howard, Idaho T.; E, I, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A, G, H, Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F, Fort Harney, Ore.

Capt. Chas. Keller, 2d Infantry, was recently tried at Camp Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, for "Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," the specifications relating to certain action on the part of Captain Keller towards Lieutenant Turner of the same regiment. The Court pronounced a verdict of acquittal, and Brig. General Howard commented (G. C.-M. O. 16, Dept. Columbia, April 26, 1879) as follows on the case:

It is a delicate matter for the Reviewing Officer to express his views and conclusions without appearing to virtually non-concur in the findings of the court. Yet he may say that the voluminous evidence in this case goes to show that there is something wrong at the post, otherwise there would not be the evident petty quarrels herein revealed. He believes that these small troubles arise from the manner in which the gentlemen deal with each other in their daily official intercourse, and he earnestly beseeches, in behalf of all concerned, a higher-toned courtesy of deportment on the part of those who occupy high position, and are charged with important responsibility. The record contains erasures and interlineations, with no marginal authority for them. However, no fatal errors occur, and, therefore, the proceedings and findings are approved and confirmed.

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. William V. Wolfe is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted by virtue of S. O. 57, par. 1, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 59, May 23, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and C, F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T.; A, Fort Benton, M. T.; K, Fort Logan, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Missoula City, M. T.; E, Fort Ellis.

*Leave of Absence.*—Eight months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. Frederick Thies (S. O., June 13, W. D.)

1st Lieut. D. A. Griffith is granted leave of absence until further orders, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B, C, F, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; C, H, Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T.; A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

*Transfers.*—2d Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb from the 4th Inf. to the 5th Cav. (Co. B) (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, I, Fort Concho, D. T.; A, B, F, G, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, E, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—1st Lieut. Nelson Bronson is granted leave of absence until further orders, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

*Leave Extended.*—2d Lieut. R. E. Thompson, ten days (S. O. 60, June 11, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B, C, E, F, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, D, G, I, in Summer Camp at Mouth of Musselshell River (Address via Fort Shaw, M. T.)

*Detached Service.*—Col. John Gibbon will proceed, as Act. Insp.-Gen., to make inspections at Forts Stevenson, Buford, Keogh and Custer (S. O. 61, June 14, D. D.)

*Leave of Absence.*—1st Lieut. H. M. Benson, having been found incapacitated for active service, is granted leave of absence until further orders (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A, H, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; C, Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E, Fort Gaston, Cal.; F, Fort Mojave, A, T.; G, Fort Hallieck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks, Cal.; B, Fort Yuma, Cal.

*Revoked.*—Par. 5, S. O. 135, June 9, 1879, from the War Dept., directing Capt. Charles Porter to report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Pacific Coast, is revoked (S. O., June 12, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G, H, Fort Omaha, Neb.; A, D, F, K, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I, Fort McPherson, Neb.; E, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B, Fort Sidney, Neb.; C, Fort Hartman, Neb.

*Believed.*—Major Edwin F. Townsend is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McKinney, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 48, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 49, June 6, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, B, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F and G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B and I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C and D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

*Detached Service.*—Capts. Edward G. Bush, John B. Parke, 1st Lieut. Charles L. Davis, 2d Lieute. Thomas J. Clay, Frederick Wooley, members, and 1st Lieut. John Drum, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Brady, Mich., June 20 (S. O. 96, June 14, D. E.)

*Relieved.*—2d Lieut. Frederick Wooley is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Brady, Mich., on the 20th inst., by par. 2, S. O. 96, from Hdqrs Dept. of the East (S. O. 97, June 16, D. E.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 95, June 10, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D, E, G, I, K, Fort Bennett, D. T.; B, C, F, H, Port Custer, M. T.; A, Fort Sully, D. T.

*Leave Extended.*—Special Order 143, June 18, grants extension of two months' leave of absence to Captain Wikoff, 11th Infantry.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A, F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; B, E, Fort Verde, A. T.; C, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; E, Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G, Camp McDowell, A. T.; H, Camp Thomas, A. T.; I, Fort Grant, A. T.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C., will perform the duties of Chief Commisary of Subsistence, Dept. Arizona, during the absence of Capt. C. P. Eagan (S. O. 64, May 31, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A, D, H, I, Jackson Bks, La.; B, G, Mount Vernon, Ala.; C, E, K, Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F, Newport Bks, Ky.

*Detached Service.*—Lieut.-Col. H. A. Morrow, Major R. S. LaMotte, Capt. B. H. Rogers, 2d Lieut. S. N. Holmes, members, and Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Little Rock Bks, Ark., June 19 (S. O. 95, June 16, D. S.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Ten days, Capt. W. M. Waterbury, Newport Bks, Ky. (S. O. 94, June 14, D. S.)

*Transfers.*—Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: Col. John R. Brooke from the 13th Inf. to the 3d Inf.; Col. L. P. Bradley from the 3d Inf. to the 13th Inf. (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Major Montgomery Bryant is detailed a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McKinney, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 48, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 49, June 6, D. P.)

*Leave of Absence.*—An Army Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. T. B. Briggs incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D, K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft. Garland, C. T.; C, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; G, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Lewis, Colo.; A, G, Fort Bias, Tex.; H, Fort Marcy, N. M.

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. S. S. Pague will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 56, June 10, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel John L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B, D, H, I, Fort Yates, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Fort Assiniboin, Montana.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charle H. Smith.—Headquarters and B, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E, K, Fort Lyon, C. T.; D, F, G, Fort Dodge, Kas.; A, C, I, Fort Elliott, Tex.

*Non-Com. Officers.*—The C. O. of Fort Lyon, Colo., will grant a furlough for sixty days to Sergt. John Murphy, Co. E, recently re-enlisted (S. O. 114, June 11, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, San Antonio, Tex.; C, E, F, H, Fort Clark, Tex.

A brief despatch to Galveston, Tex., from Brackettaville, Texas, says that "in a fight with Dr. Charles Rivers, of this place, Lieut.-Col. Russell, of the 20th Infantry, was shot and killed, the former shooting him five times."

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, R. Q. M., three months (S. O., June 13, W. D.)

*Transfers.*—2d Lieut. H. F. Kendall from the 20th Inf. to the 8th Cav. (Co. E, San Diego, Tex.) (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Col. H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and D, G, K, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H, Fort Harney, Or.; B, Fort Klamath, Or.; C, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; E, E, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Fort Canby, Wash. T.

*Detached Service.*—The following journeys, made by 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow—commenced upon the respective dates set opposite each—having been performed under the special instructions of the Commander of the Dept. of the Columbia, are authorized and approved: April 20th, from Pendleton to La Grande, Ore., and return; April 24th, from Pendleton to Umatilla Landing, Ore.; from thence to Wallula, W. T.; from Wallula to Walla Walla, W. T., and from Walla Walla, W. T., to Pendleton, Ore. (S. O. 60, May 26, D. C.)

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. James A. Haughey, seven months (S. O., June 12, W. D.)

*Non-Com. Officers.*—Sergt. Edward O'Shea, Co. E, will return to his station, Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 59, May 28, D. C.)

**23RD INFANTRY**, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B, C, G, H, I, Fort McKavett, Tex.; A, Fort Griffin, Tex.; D, E, F, G, Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

**Detached Service**.—Major A. L. Hough, Capt. C. A. Webb, C. J. Dickey, 2d Lieuts. J. McA. Webster, J. G. Ballance, members, and 2d Lieut. E. W. Casey, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Gibson, Ind. T., June 17 (S. O. 113, June 10, D. M.)

Capt. Francis Clarke, John Hartley, DeWitt C. Poole, C. W. Miner, 1st Lieuts. B. C. Lockwood, F. L. Davies, 2d Lieut. M. C. Martin, members, and 2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher, Jr., J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Tex., June 16 (S. O. 123, June 11, D. T.)

**23RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B, E, F, H, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A, C, D, G, I, K, North Fork of the Canadian.

**Detached Service**.—The following named officers are detailed as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort Supply, I. T., by par. 3, S. O. 67, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri: 1st Lieut. O. L. Wieting, 2d Lieuts. C. D. Cowles and E. B. Bolton (S. O. 113, June 10, D. M.)

**Leave of Absence**.—Twenty days, to commence when his services can be spared from his post, Capt. C. Wheaton, Cantonment on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 114, June 11, D. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B, B, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, H, Fort Mc-Intosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

**Leave Extended**.—1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Adj't., three months (S. O., June 16, W. D.)

**25TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B, H, I, Fort Davis, Tex.; C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; B, San Felipe, Tex.; A, G, K, Fort Concho, Tex. In the field.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. C. F. Robe will return with his party to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 113, June 10, D. M.)

**Bread Ration**.—The bread ration at Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., is fixed at 20 ounces until Aug. 1, 1879 (S. O. 60, May 26, D. C.)

**Veterinary Surgeons**.—Leave of absence for one month, to apply for extension of one month, is granted Veterinary Surgeon Robert Chawner, 4th Cav., Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 118, June 6, D. T.)

**Transfers**.—The following transfers, made by the President, from the line of the Army to the Ordnance Department, under the provisions of Section 5 of the act approved June 23, 1874, are announced: 1st Lieut. Charles C. Morrison, 6th Cav., to date from April 14, 1879; 1st Lieut. Frank Baker, 13th Inf., to date from April 18, 1879. Lieut. Morrison will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance. Lieut. Baker will report in person for duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (S. O., June 13, W. D.)

**Board of Survey**.—A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. C. Ord, 23rd Inf., A. D. C., will convene at the San Antonio Depot, the 7th instant, to investigate the loss of certain subsistence stores, for which Capt. C. B. Penrose, S. D., is responsible (S. O. 118, June 6, D. T.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason, 4th Inf.; Major B. C. Card, Q. M. Dept., and 1st Lieut. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf., will convene at the San Antonio Q. M. Depot, on Monday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of ascertaining the cause and consequences of the fire, which occurred at the hay yard, at the San Antonio Depot, on the 5th inst., and to fix the responsibility therefor, and the loss of property (S. O. 119, June 7, D. T.)

**Special Inspectors**.—Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Art., is appointed a Special Inspector, and will inspect seven cavalry horses, pertaining to Co. D, 4th Cav., for which Capt. John Lee, 4th Cav., is responsible, and five cavalry horses, pertaining to Co. M, 4th Cav., for which 1st Lieut. L. O. Parker, 4th Cav., is responsible (S. O. 120, June 9, D. T.)

1st Lieut. A. G. Henneiss, Adj't. 8th Cav., is appointed a Special Inspector, and will inspect two cavalry horses, pertaining to Co. H, 8th Cav., for which 1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, 8th Cav., is responsible (S. O. 121, June 10, D. T.)

Capt. F. M. Crandall, 24th Inf., will inspect three public horses and one mule, pertaining to the Q. M. Dept., at Fort Duncan, Tex., for which 1st Lieut. B. M. Custer, R. Q. M., 24th Inf., is responsible (S. O. 122, June 11, D. T.)

**Fort Cœur d'Alène**.—The following described land, surrounding the military post of Fort Cœur d'Alène, I. T., is declared, subject to Executive approval, a military reservation, to be known as the Fort Cœur d'Alène Military Reservation, viz.: All the land included in the following described lines, to wit:—commencing at a point on the Spokane River, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Fort Cœur d'Alène, directly south of the high point of land known as "Military Butte," crossing said river and running south one mile; thence directly east about  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, until it intersects the shore of the Cœur d'Alène Lake; from initial point running north across aforesaid "Military Butte" 1 mile; thence east  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; thence southeast, to the northern shore of Cœur d'Alène Lake, being about 3 miles; thence along shore of said lake, to point of intersection of the southern boundary (G. O. 8, May 31, D. C.)

The war which Holland has been waging with the Achaeans for so many years is not yet finished, though there have been no important active operations for some months, and the affair is generally almost forgotten. The incessant rains have rendered military movements impossible, and the Dutch troops have been employed as far as possible in intrenching their positions, collecting provisions and repairing the roads to the coast.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

G. O. 3, Mill. Div. Atlantic, Governor's Island, June 10, 1879.

In order that a suitable team to represent the Division of the Atlantic in the autumn competitions at Creedmoor may be selected, post commanders are directed to submit to these Headquarters the names of the two best marksmen (officers or enlisted men) in each company of their commands, with a view to their entering as competitors for places in the Division team. The men selected under these instructions should be provided with rifles with sights, model of 1879.

Post commanders in making their recommendations should not be wholly guided by the scores heretofore made by the men, but should exercise their discretion in such a manner as will tend to furnish the best possible representation, so as to secure a strong team not liable to break down under any new conditions which may be imposed immediately prior to the matches being shot.

*Report of Target Practice by Company D, 9th U. S. Cavalry, for the month of May, 1879.*

Date.	Size of Target, Feet.	No. of Shots.	No. of Hits.	Score.
May 1	6x4	54	51	210
May 2	"	51	48	207
May 5	"	84	81	338
May 6	"	54	52	187
May 7	"	57	56	196
May 8	"	27	27	96
May 9	"	30	27	102
May 12	"	95	87	312
May 13	"	50	48	195
May 14	"	55	54	202
May 19	"	100	93	348
May 20	"	45	41	161
May 21	"	60	60	222
May 26	"	66	62	207
May 27	"	42	40	158
Total.		870	833	3,144

Best shot, 1st Sergeant Fowler; No. of shots fired, 54; per cent. of hits, 100; per cent. of score, 87.40.

Worst shot, Private Benson; No. of shots fired, 21; per cent. of hits, 83; per cent. of score, 22.

F. S. Dodge, Captain 9th Cav., Comdg Co. D.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., May 31, 1879.

#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, June 13, 1879.

No one familiar with the Military Academy can fail to observe the evidences of improvement to be noted here. All honor to the dead; we all have our superstitions about them, and to hear the elder graduates talk of Thayer, the first superintendent, makes one wonder how the Academy survived his departure. But I have a secret and, I must admit, a most improper suspicion, that he was a disagreeable old fellow after all, and made the lives of cadets a burden to them. One wicked trooper here has encouraged me in my irreverence by going on by the hour about Gen. Thayer as a man who cut his family off with a pittance to devote his savings to founding a school.

But whatever the excellencies of those who are gone, "a live dog is better than a dead lion," as the proverb says, and a live professor is certainly better than a dead or fossilized one. The Academy, much as the memory of the departed is to be revered, has clearly lost nothing by the changes that time has brought. The advent of such live men as Michie and his confreres is giving a new impetus to the institution. They are earnest, active, energetic, and full of a zealous purpose to keep the Academy abreast of the modern improvements in educational methods. And I don't see that they are any the less efficient as professors for being jolly good fellows at the same time. None of the cadets will tell you that discipline or the strict requirements of instruction are relaxed at all under the present management, though it is true that I do hear complaints from lovers of the old regime that cadets are allowed too much liberty with reference to going off the post, etc. However this may be, the arrival of Gen. Schiefield with an Army staff and the appointment of new and younger men seems to have rejuvenated this venerable institution. I think even the birds sing with somewhat less of constraint than was their wont.

Gen. Sherman is criticised for his offhand manners, and perhaps it would be as well if he should at least button up his coat when reviewing the battalion of cadets, who are held to the strict requirements of the Regulations. But for one I should rather see him receive a review in his shirt sleeves than lose anything of his sparkle and originality. If he could have added a little more of punctiliousness in matters of custom and regulation, so much the better. The General was the only man called upon at the graduating exercises to speak without expectation. He had helped arrange for the other speakers and thought he was quit himself. He fairly blushed, like a school girl, with surprise, when he was called on. But he plunged into his subject with all the vigor and confidence with which he disappeared into the heart of Georgia on his march to the sea, and he came through as triumphantly. There was more point and pith and vigor of expression in his speech than in any other one. If the Academy don't teach oratory it can develop what comes very near being eloquence. The General spoke of the awe with which we regard the man who holds a vast piece of machinery, a steamboat for example, obedient to his will, and then enlarged upon the superior importance of the position which gives control not of a machine of inert metal but of one composed of vital organisms bearing each a living soul. Proceeding from this idea he with great force and earnestness impressed upon the cadets the importance of the service to which they are called. Nothing could have been better said.

Gen. Pope's address was carefully prepared, and it contained some wholesome truth, to which the Army ought to listen. I think myself that there has been too much damning of politics and politicians. Just as war has its methods which, while recognized as allowable, are yet outside of the ordinary rules of ethics, I suppose politics has its methods which must be followed if success is expected. While holding aloof from them it is perhaps better that officers should understand them and allow for them instead of condemning them without understanding. Certainly the Army has reason to believe that party control is essential to

orderly government. Its worst days have been when no party had the control.

The Board of Visitors are enthusiastic over what they have seen here, and we may be sure they will do what they can for the Academy. The committee on the building and grounds find, as others before them had, that, in consequence of the limited accommodations, three cadets are quartered in one room, where there should be only two. The board will, it is reported, repeat the recommendation of previous years, that Congress make an appropriation to build an addition to the barracks sufficient to provide quarters for 32 cadets. Work is resumed upon the new hospital building. "Mr. D. B. Eaton," says one of the daily papers, "one of the committee on the course of study, whose well known labors in reforming everything might lead one to expect he would find something to reform here, professes himself highly pleased with everything. He thinks the system admirable: as near perfection as anything human can be."

I found an old school boy friend among the Board of Visitors, the Rev. Dr. Hall, whom I had not seen since I met him nearly twenty years ago coming one day out of the house of Diomed at Pompeii. He is so like a man that it is evident he has not spent all the time since then among the tombs.

#### THE ALUMNI MEETING.

The Alumni meeting did not appear to be as large as usual this year. About fifty were present at the business meeting and about the same at the dinner. Gen. Cullum called the business meeting to order, and Gen. Tyler presided and made the introductory address. The officers of last year were reappointed after the novel method which prevails here of leaving the appointment to the presiding officer of the annual meeting, whoever he may be. A paper of reminiscences of the Academy was read by Gen. Francis H. Smith, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute.

The Treasurer, Prof. Kendrick, reported \$1,000 on hand, invested in U. S. bonds, and something near \$25 cash in bank. The Thayer monument committee reported that they found it impossible to raise more than \$4,500, which would not suffice to erect a statue, so that a monument would have to be adopted. The necrology of the year is unusually long, numbering twenty-four names in all.

The banquet was as lively as usual, though the absence of Horace Porter, who was recalled to New York by a telegram, deprived the members of some of their expected fun. Gen. Sherman was also called away. Considerable merriment was excited among the thoughtless youth who graduated with Cullum and Kendrick, or about them, when a solemn pause succeeded the request of the Secretary, Lieut. Blunt, that those who graduated in 1819 and before should walk into the dining room. Finally, after some investigation, Joshua Baker, of Louisiana, was found and escorted into the room. Though he bears his years well in other respects, he is deaf, and did not hear the call. Gen. Tyler who presided also graduated in 1819. Finally, when all others had entered, the infants of the Academy, such as Metcalfe, Farragut, Duvall, Blunt and Thayer were carried in the arms of the professors and set up with their plinaires tucked about them at the head of the room, as far away as possible from their dignified elders. There was no elaborate speaking, but brief responses to toasts were made by Gen. Smith, Gen. Cullum, Prof. Kendrick, Gen. Vogdes, Gen. Tower, Gen. Floyd-Jones, Gen. Schofield, Prof. Wheeler, Col. Randolph, Gen. Thayer, and others. Every thing was lively and pleasant, and no one was bored by being compelled to listen to stale eloquence. Songs were sung by melodious voices. A resolution was passed to convey the greetings and good wishes of the graduates to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which meets at Albany on the 18th, Wednesday of this week.

A ball to the graduating class was given at Cozzens's on the night of the dinner, which drew off some of the dancing men.

The following graduates attended the meeting of the Alumni, and most of them the dinner:

Joshua Baker and Daniel Tyler, Class 1819; Alfred Mordecai, 1823; John M. Fessenden, 1824; Silas Casey, 1826; C. P. Buckingham and Albemarle Cady, 1829; Geo. W. Cullum and Francis H. Smith, 1833; George W. Morell, Henry L. Kendrick, Thos. B. Arden and Wm. N. Grier, 1835; Joseph H. Anderson and George C. Thomas, 1836; John Bratt, Israel Vogdes and Joshua H. Bates, 1837; Langdon C. Easton, Hamilton W. Merrill, 1838; Geo. Thom, 1839; Chas. P. Kingsbury and Wm. T. Sherman, 1841; Z. B. Tower, 1841; Thos. G. Pitcher, 1845; De Lancey Floyd Jones, 1846; R. B. Ayres, 1847; Rufus Saxton and B. H. Robertson, 1849; Eugene A. Carr, 1850; Geo. L. Andrews and Caleb Huse, 1851; Thos. L. Casey, 1852; John M. Schofield and Henry C. Simonds, 1853; Henry L. Abbott and Judson D. Bingham, 1854; Junius B. Wheeler, 1855; Herbert A. Haskell, 1856; Francis J. Crilly, 1859; Horace Porter, Jas. M. Whittemore, Alanson M. Randol and John M. Wilson, 1860; Geo. W. Dresser, Chas. McK. Leeser and Eugene B. Beaumont, 1861; Wm. H. Harris and Alfred Mordecai, 1861; Frank B. Hamilton and Jas. H. Lord, 1862; Peter S. Michie and John G. Butler, 1863; Chas. W. Raymond and Samuel M. Miles, 1865; Clinton B. Sears, William F. Rogers and Stanislaus Remak, 1867; Henry Metcalfe, David D. Johnson, Chas. W. Whipple, Alexander L. Morton and Loyall Farragut, 1868; Wm. P. Duvall and William F. Smith, 1869; Clarence A. Postley, Robert E. Cox and Robert N. Price, 1870; Geo. S. Anderson and Thomas M. Woodruff, 1871; Stanhope E. Blunt and Wm. B. Wetmore, 1872; Russell Thayer, 1874; John R. Williams, 1876.

The following are elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Chas. S. Merchant; Ex. Com.: Gen. Cullum, Gen. Schofield, Prof. Wheeler, Col.

Mordecai and Prof. Michie; Secretary, Lieut. S. E. Blunt; Treasurer, Prof. H. L. Kendrick.

No regular speeches were made at the dinner of the Association of Graduates, but brief remarks were made by Gen. Tower, Prof. Wheeler, Gen. Schofield, Major Whittemore, Col. John Wilson, Prof. Kendrick, Gen. Carr, Gen. Vogdes, Gen. Merrill, Mr. Dresser, Mr. Farragut, Lieut. Metcalfe, Major Wetmore and Col. Thayer. Mr. Harris, Class '60, and Lieut. Duvall favored the meeting with songs.

**GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.**—We published last week the standing of the graduating class, but repeat it here, giving their initials and the State from which they were appointed:

1. F. B. Abbot, at large.	51. Lloyd M. Brett, Mass.
2. T. L. Casey, at large.	52. Chas. M. Pruitt, Kan.
3. T. A. Binion, at large.	53. S. C. Robinson, Tenn.
4. C. W. Townsend, N. Y.	57. Albert L. Mills, N. Y.
5. G. J. Fieberger, Ohio.	58. A. F. Hewitt, at large.
6. Wm. W. Gibson, Ct.	59. James Lockett, Ga.
7. W. S. Alexander, at large.	60. Chas. P. Stivers, Ohio.
8. Frank S. Harlow, Vt.	61. Hunter Liggett, Pa.
9. Jas. H. Runcie, Ohio.	62. J. S. Park Jr., Tenn.
10. G. H. G. Gale, Mass.	63. Thomas J. Louis, Tenn.
11. Wm. A. Shank, Ind.	64. H. DeH. Waite, Ohio.
12. F. H. French, Ind.	65. Waiter L. Finley, Pa.
13. John M. Porter, Ala.	66. W. B. Reynolds, at large.
14. E. D. Smith, at large.	67. R. W. Dowdy, Ark.
15. F. S. Foote, at large.	68. C. C. Miner, Conn.
16. J. S. Webburn, Ind.	69. James A. Trone, Pa.
17. L. L. C. Brooks, Iowa.	70. F. F. Eastman, Ill.
18. Henry A. Greene, N. Y.	71. Charles McClure, Ill.
19. J. O. Mackay, Nev.	72. Charles L. Steele, Tenn.
20. Frank L. Dods, Ill.	73. D. L. Howell, Iowa.
21. E. H. Hussey, at large.	74. E. H. Brown, Mich.
22. E. P. Pendleton, R. I.	75. W. B. Lovell, Ohio.
23. John A. Johnston, Pa.	76. John S. Mallory, Va.
24. Wm. D. Beach, N. Y.	77. Will T. May, Ill.
25. Archie Gibson, Mass.	78. Samuel W. Miller, Pa.
26. Thomas Curran, Ky.	79. F. B. Jones, Miss.
27. Alf. McC. Oggie, Ohio.	80. C. W. Taylor, N. Y.
28. Chas. R. Noyes, Mass.	81. Marion B. Safford, Va.
29. Allen H. Jordan, S. C.	82. Peter Parker, Tenn.
30. A. L. O'Brien, W. Va.	83. A. C. Duran, Jr., Ill.
31. Micah J. Jenkins, S. C.	84. W. E. Almy, at large.
32. Jas. A. Lyden, Pa.	85. N. J. Whitehead, N. J.
33. C. H. Grierson, at large.	86. W. A. Thurston, Ala.

#### ARMY GATHERING AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, June 19.

The "Boys in Blue" have taken possession of Albany this year, and are making the town lively with decorations and parades. The Grand Army of the Republic has always shown a high appreciation of the advantages of being in good company. For years they have made it their practice to ascertain where and when the Society of the Army of the Potomac was to meet, and arranged their programme accordingly. So it happens that the two organizations have become sadly mixed up in the minds of the citizens who watch these gatherings. There is a vague impression among them that Corporal Tanner was at one time commander of the Army of the Potomac, and nothing but his excessive modesty has prevented the fact from becoming more generally known.

As there may be some readers of the JOURNAL so far away on "the Plains" that they have never heard of "Corporal Tanner," it may be well to explain that he is one of the lights of the G. A. R., and a gentleman whose business appears to be politics and his recreation attending Army gatherings.

There is a good deal of anxiety shown by the Army of the Potomac to have an independent meeting for once, and they will accomplish it next year.

#### THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The G. A. R. held their national encampment in Albany on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, receiving an address of welcome from Mayor Nolan. The Hon. Chas. B. Knowles then spoke for the legislative committee, and was followed by Attorney General Devens, who received three cheers at the conclusion of his remarks, followed by three more for Gen. Kilpatrick, who sat near him on the stage. The encampment then went into secret session, the proceedings in this session being introduced by an address from Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. A., Grand Commander of the Order. Gen. Robinson expressed his indignation that Union soldiers should be forced to give place in public office to "men who fought for the dissolution of the Union." He briefly reviewed the history of the organization during the year, and urged upon all veterans the importance of joining its ranks. The reports of the various officers were then presented, and various routine business transacted. The banquet followed in the evening, with Gen. Fred. Townsend as toastmaster. An address of welcome was presented Capt. John Palmer, and toasts were responded to by Governor Van Zandt of Rhode Island, Gen. Chas. Devens, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A. (for the Army and Navy), Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. A., Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, Gen. Torbert, John B. McIntosh, Jas. W. Husted and Vandervoort.

#### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac met at Tweddle Hall, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and was called to order by the President, Gen. W. B. Franklin. After the prayer and the address of welcome, the poem was read by Mr. Francis M. Finch, of Ithaca. It is entitled "Songs of the Guns," and its purpose is to present the lessons taught by the war. This is done in an imaginary conversation between various guns that had fought with Sheridan at Cedar Creek, with Grant in the Wilderness, etc.:

The guns broke out in peasant talk.  
Told each its story—sang its song.  
"Got hurt at Cedar Creek," said one;  
A maimed and half-dismantled gun.

The burden of their story is that whatever may be

yielded to the spirit of reconciliation, the results of the war are not to be lost, and should the occasion call for it:

The guns, so seeming wrapped in sleep,  
Will down the slope in batteries sweep,  
And over river, cliff, and plain,  
Break out in battle song again!

The poem was after the "stalwart" order in declaring the limits that should be fixed to the rising tide of reconciliation, and its vigorous hits were frequently interrupted by applause. It contained an obvious anachronism, bringing in Stonewall Jackson at the battle of the Wilderness, a year after he was killed.

Gen. Hawley's address, which followed the poem, was on the timely theme of "the great duty of maintaining a thoroughly educated, disciplined, trained, effective, national Army. To reduce or disband our armies," General Hawley urged, "to dismiss West Point and Annapolis Academies, and make no attempt to garner up for ourselves improvements, inventions, and discoveries in the art of warfare, would be supreme folly." "Can," he said, "the most unreasonable and teasing critics of our National Army deny this? When war is made in these days, it is made quickly and with tremendous force. To be behind the times in any of these things is to be almost defenseless for months, and to be at a disadvantage for years. No boasting about American ingenuity and energy will prove it otherwise." This, as Gen. Hawley showed, applies also to the Navy and to the militia, which should be subjected to a thorough reorganization. Said the General:

There has prevailed of late a most unjust, unreasonable, and unkind spirit, incessantly carping at the Army, alternately stopping and starting promotion, jealous of honorable rank, sneering at the compensation afforded, conveying to sensitive and honorable men who have devoted themselves to one of the noblest of professions, the impression that they are superfluous in peace—expensive and vexatious luxuries. Better teach the young men who are called to the study of arms, that they are the selected champions and vindicators of the nation; that to be a soldier of the Republic is to be called to a high and noble duty; that the country has a right to demand of him industry, temperance, courage, profound respect, and obedience to law, the finest sense of honor, and, when the time comes a cheerful and ready risk of his life. If he proves himself worthy of the profession, let him have the respect he has a right to command; let him have ungrudgingly a reasonable, and even a liberal compensation; let him be assured of a thoughtful consideration of his rank and advancement—a grateful, cordial acknowledgment of his services in war, and in old age an honorable retirement without petty grumbling over his declining usefulness. Let us have an Army worthy of honor, or none at all, and if worthy of honor, let it have honor.

I am not to-day elevating the soldier's calling above any other, but only vindicating it against certain false prejudices and trashy, but in some regard dangerous, talk that would degrade him in his own estimation, abolish the Army, and nurse a bitter hatred of that element of force which all moral law teaches us must be held in reserve in any government. This is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. But that government so made, once established, shall in no wise fail of the power and majesty accorded to any other. The Constitution, the laws, and the Union must be defended and maintained in every inch of space, in every second of time.

We wish we had room for every word of this most admirable address.

At the business meeting which followed, Gen. M. T. McMahon presented his report as treasurer, and the recording secretary, Col. H. C. King, the report of the secretary for the year.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was chosen President; Gen. M. T. McMahon, treasurer; Gen. H. Sharpe, corresponding secretary; Col. H. C. King, recording secretary. The following vice-presidents were chosen from the various Army corps: 1st, Gen. Geo. J. Stannard; 2d, Gen. Geo. F. Hopper; 3d, Gen. Jos. B. Carr; 4th, Col. John C. Farnsworth; 5th, Gen. Fred. T. Locke; 6th, Gen. Chas. Devens; 9th, Gen. Edw. J. Riddle; 11th, Gen. Carl Schurz; 12th, Gen. Jas. L. Selfridge; Cavalry, Gen. John B. McIntosh; Artillery, Gen. Henry J. Hunt; Staff, Gen. A. A. Humphreys; signal corps, Capt. F. R. Shattuck.

Burlington, Vt., was selected as the place of meeting. The Grand Army goes to Dayton, O.

Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., and Capt. Chas. A. Bartelle, formerly of the Navy, were elected honorary members, and then, after passing the usual votes of thanks, the society adjourned.

The banquet of the society was held in the large dining room of the Delavan House, Wednesday evening. It began at 9 o'clock, and was prolonged until after midnight. The following toasts were spoken to:

The President of the U. S.—Gen. Jas. R. Hawley, M. C. The State of New York—Governor Lucius Robinson and Senator Chas. Hughes.

The City of Albany—Mr. McElwain, Albany Argus. The Army of the Potomac—Attorney-General Chas. Devens. The U. S. Army—Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.

The Armies of the West—Major-General H. W. Slocum.

The U. S. Navy—Col. Wm. C. Church.

The Volunteers & Wives—General Daniel E. Sickles.

The Executive Committee and the Citizens of Albany—Senator H. Pearson.

The Press—Mr. Winter, N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Winter read a most admirable poem, which was received with unbounded enthusiasm. Colonel Church, who spoke for the Navy, explained that his selection for this office was due to the fact that the duties of the Navy being upon the sea, it was impossible to ever find a naval officer ashore.

The Society of the Army of the James held its meeting in Tweddle Hall, immediately following that of the Army of the Potomac, and the Cavalry Corps, met at five o'clock in the afternoon, at Stanwix Hall. Gen. Devin presided over the former, and the following officers were elected: President—Gen. N. M. Curtis, of New York; Vice Presidents—Gens. E. S. Groley, of New Haven; O. L. Mann, Chicago; J. L. Ois, Northampton, Mass., and C. R. Beaton, Providence, R. I.; Col. F. A. Butts, of New York, and Major W. E. Kisselburgh, of Troy; Treasurer—Gen. C. A. Carlton; Secretary—Private J. W. Parker, N. Y.; Chaplain—E. T. Chapman, Greenbush, N. Y.

At a meeting of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. McQuade presiding, Gen. F. T. Locke read a letter from Gen. G. K. Warren, and presented in his behalf two flags. The following were elected officers: President—Gen. James McQuade; Vice-President—Gen. S. W. Crawford; Secretary—Gen. F. T. Locke; Ex. Committee—Gen. H. A. Barnum, Col. A. M. Clark, and Private J. W. Webb.

The Society of the Sixth Corps elected the following officers: President—Gen. McMahon; Vice-Presidents—Gens. A. E. King, T. H. Neill and Charles Devens, and Col. E. H. Rhodes; Cor. Sec.—Major Ivan Tailor; Rec. Sec.—Col. R. L. Orr; Treas.—Col. S. Truesell. The Ninth Army Corps elected the following officers: President—Gen. A. E. Burnside; Vice-President—Col. Houghton; Secretary—Gen. C. H. Barney; Treasurer—Col. Larne.

The Cavalry Corps Association elected the following officers: President—Gen. Mackintosh; Vice-Presidents—Gens. Gregg, Chapman, Torbert, Blackmar, and Cols. Treichel and Corson; Secretary, Major Hatch.

The annual banquet of the Burnside Expedition was held Tuesday afternoon. A letter was read from Gen. Burnside, who was unable to be present, and speeches were made by Attorney General Devens, Gov. Van Zandt and Generals Hartranft, Devens, Sickles, Kilpatrick, Blackmar, Franklin and Sharpe.

The Syracuse City Veterans serenaded the gentlemen present at the Delavan on Tuesday evening, and among those called on to respond were Generals Franklin, Schofield, McQuade, Selfridge and Owens. The party adjourned after the serenade to General Franklin's room, where the session continued until a late, or rather an early hour.

Among those present here, besides those already mentioned, are: ex-Gov. Hartranft, Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. A.; Gen. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A.; Gen. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. Army; Gen. J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A.; Col. R. F. O'Beirne and Col. W. M. Wherry, of Gen. Schofield's staff; Col. Harris and Lieut. C. P. Miller, U. S. A.; and Generals John B. Woodward, A. Torbert, F. T. Locke, H. Sharpe, W. F. Rogers, Jardine, Tremaine, Aspinwall.

And so closes the record of another year's successful and enjoyable meeting. I should mention that the resolution of greetings passed by the West Point Alumni last week was presented by Gen. Schofield, President of the Academy.

#### HOW TO ENTER A SOLDIER'S HOME.

The following are the rules, as republished by the Syria Herald, for getting into the Soldier's Home at Bath Steuben County, N. Y.:

No person shall be admitted to the benefits of the Home until he shall have submitted a formal application in writing or print, signed by himself, and the same shall have been favorably acted upon by the Board of Trustees. Such application shall be accompanied by an honorable discharge, or proof thereof, and evidence satisfactory to the Board of Trustees, as follows:

1. That the applicant is at the date of his application, and has been for one year previous thereto, an actual inhabitant and resident of the State of New York.

2. That he served the United States in a New York regiment, battalion, company or battery, or in the Navy of the United States, or shall have been a resident of this State for one year preceding his application for admission.

3. That he is disabled from a wound or wounds received while in the service of the United States, or from sickness, or disability contracted therein, or needs the aid or benefit of the Home, in consequence of physical disability.

4. That he has at the date of his application no property or means of support, and he is unable to support himself by his own efforts and labor.

5. That he has no relatives of sufficient ability to maintain him, who are legally liable for his support under the laws of the State of New York.

6. Applicant's name in full, his age and occupation, place of nativity, and place of residence at time of application and of entering service.

7. The company and regiment or vessel in which, and the captain, colonel or officer under whom he served.

8. The date of his enlistment and discharge.

9. If the applicant is a United States pensioner, he must file with his application a consent or agreement to transfer to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, for the use of the Home, his pension, or such part thereof as the rules of the Home require, during the time that he shall be an inmate thereof; and that he will execute any necessary power or voucher for receiving the same, or pay over to the Home at such times as the rules thereof may fix such pension, or part thereof, as the rules may require.

10. The applicant's agreement to conduct himself properly, and submit to the rules, regulations and discipline of the Home.

11. The applicant shall also furnish satisfactory proof of his identity.

12. The certificate of a justice of the Supreme Court or county judge of the county where the applicant resides, or member of the Board of Trustees, that he has carefully examined the proofs—that to the best of his knowledge and belief they are true and satisfactory to him, and that the applicant is a proper person for admission.

SEEING that wrecks very frequently occur within two or three hundred yards of shore, a correspondent suggests that an efficient aid to the life saving service in such cases might be found in a bow light enough to be carried in the hand and strong enough to throw an arrow with a light line to a ship in distress, or from a ship to the shore. A cord 8-16 of an inch in diameter would suffice to haul off a line strong enough to carry a cable, and much valuable time might thus be saved. To drag a heavy gun a mile or two along a sandy beach, with other heavy apparatus, involves more labor and loss of time than can well be afforded by the short crews of our life saving stations, especially when the wreck is near the shore and in danger of breaking up.

## SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL HOOKER, in the course of his brief speech at the Dayton Soldiers' National Home, on Decoration Day, told the following story: In the war between France and England, in Napoleon's time, a cavalry officer salied out from his troop, having discovered an English officer separated from his command, to give him a single combat. But after riding rapidly up to him, he saw that he had lost an arm in the battle, and he says: "It is true your country and my country are at war, but the unfortunate belongs to no country!" After an enemy surrenders he is no enemy of mine. He is a friend of mine, and particularly when he has honored every field that has been fought upon--when he is worthy to be your and my antagonist.

THE Wayne Monument Association has been organized for the purpose of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the battle of Stony Point, on the 16th of July next; also for the purpose of erecting a monument to Gen. (Mad Anthony) Wayne, on the Government grounds at Stony Point. The Secretary of War has granted to the Association the exclusive use of the Government property at Stony Point for the celebration, and has authorized Major-Gen. Schofield, commandant at West Point, to send a battery, with a detachment of cadets, and render such other assistance as may be required. The works at Stony Point will be fortified, and a sham battle fought by a battalion of Rockland County Continentals (under the command of a West Point officer), assisted by regiments of N. Y. S. National Guards. One of the attacking party under Wayne was, we may mention here, Willard Church, grandfather of the editor of this journal.

MR. BURRELL J. BLANTON seems to have been a county champion soldier, in one respect, at least. At the battle of Belmont, if we may credit the Mt. Vernon (Ill.) *News*, while a private in the 22d Illinois Volunteers, "he received the following wounds: One bayonet cut clear across the breast; three buckshot in the right arm; two in the left arm, and a minie ball cut the leader in the right leg. In the left leg a large piece of shell took out a slice cutting a leader. A minie ball took a piece out of his cheek; another took off the end of his forefinger, and still another took a slice out of his leg just above the knee. Notwithstanding, he continued in the service, a faithful soldier." He still lives in Jefferson Co., Ill., and "we challenge any county," says the *News*, "to produce another soldier who was so hacked in one battle."

GENERAL PILLOW'S son is said to be writing his father's biography.

THE three French engineers, Dufour, Jegon and Baronne, who have been taking soundings with Commandant Roudaire, to test the possibility of converting the Shatto of Tunis into an arm of the sea, have returned with a favorable report to Marseilles.

LIEUTENANT FITCH, who married a daughter of General Sherman, is now a merchant in St. Louis.

MR. E. J. REED, the English naval constructor, has arrived in London after a seven months' journey around the world. He is writing a book about Japan.

AT New Haven recently died, at the age of 93 years, Miss Mary Hand, the last surviving daughter of Gen. Edward Hand, an officer of the Continental army.

Six hundred friends escorted Sir Garnet Wolseley to the depot when he started for the Zulu war.

It is understood that Gen. Sheridan will make an inspection of frontier posts this summer.

THE Secretary of the Navy purposes making a journey to his home in Indiana, early in July.

CHAPLAIN TUTTLE informs us that Mrs. Warner, widow of Chaplain Warner, who was Prof. of Ethics at West Point, 1828-31, is living in London, and that the editor of "The American Traveller" writes that she is, at the age of 82, in a state of great destitution. Sometime since, an appeal was made to Congress, through Gen. Banks, for pension; but it was pigeon-holed, and the poor old lady is too far away to reach the ears or hearts of Congressmen to dole out a pittance to make life tolerable for her few remaining years. Chaplain Tuttle, whose address is 105th street, cor. Boulevard, New York, has been asked to see what can be done for her. Any West Point officers who knew the Warners might be willing to aid the poor widow; and Chaplain Tuttle writes that any contributions will be duly acknowledged and promptly forwarded.

THE Queen of England presented to the King of Siam last year the Order of St. Michael and the Cross of St. George. An embassy is now on the way to England from the King to invest the Queen with the order of the White Elephant in return.

GEN. JAMES OAKES, late colonel of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, and who has been retired at his own request, has joined his family at Germantown, Pa.

COL. JILSON PAYNE JOHNSON died in Nashville on Tuesday. He was a near relative of Colonel R. M. Johnson, and in the civil war was on the staff of Jefferson Davis.

THE dwelling on David's Island, East River, New York, occupied by Col. Bliss, the post commandant, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm on Sunday, and considerably damaged. The family were fortunately absent at the time.

THE Emperor William rises early, takes a cup of coffee and a roll at seven o'clock in the morning, and a glass of champagne at luncheon.

THE Duke of Edinburgh will succeed Rear Admiral Augustus Phillipsmore as Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves at the expiration of the latter's term of office in November.

CHIEF ENGINEER SEWELL and Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Stevens, the Naval Board on duty at New York to inspect all foreign steamers arriving, for the purpose of observing their construction and noting improvements in naval architecture, inspected the new steamship *Arizona* last Monday. The reports of the board are made to the Navy Department.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, at its annual commencement, in New York, last week, conferred the title of Doctor of Philosophy on John A. Church, A. M., E. M., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy in the Ohio State University. Professor Church delivers a lecture this week before the Bullion Club, New York, upon the Comstock Mines, of which he recently made a thorough survey for the Government.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Surgeon J. R. Smith, U.S.A., Gilsey House; General C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., 5th Avenue Hotel; Major Chas. R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Metropolitan Hotel; Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., Hoffman House; Colonel H. C. Hodges, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., Everett House.

A GALLANT act of life saving was performed in New York harbor early this week. Three men in a row boat had been upset during a heavy afternoon squall. Lieut. Boutelle Noyes, instantly on seeing the disaster, jumped into a small boat of the tender yacht *Wave*, and rowed to the rescue through the perilous squall, and the steam launch of the *Minnesota*, in charge of Coxswain Brown, quickly followed. All the men were saved by these prompt acts, although one could not swim.

FREDERICK SANDSBURY, described as a "tall, handsome, especially dressed man," was found dead in Hoboken, on the sidewalk, one morning this week. His papers said that he entered the Navy in 1853, and served faithfully throughout the Rebellion. He was master-at-arms in the *Seminole*, and ship's corporal in the *Susquehanna*. In 1870 he was honorably discharged, and obtained employment as a watchman in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Some time ago he lost that position. This note was also found on him:

I am very sick. I don't think I can get home to-night. I reside at 39 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, but I do not want my folks to know anything about me until my remains are disposed of. You can give my body to the doctors if you like; but my wife must not know that I am no more until twenty-four hours afterward, or she will never get over it. I lost my oldest daughter nine weeks ago. I have not been well since. I belong to Principle Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 48 of Brooklyn. I got \$2 in my pocketbook. Please send it to my wife, as she is much in need of it.

That is a sad case. It was found that he had put an end to himself by laudanum, though he seems to have tried to conceal it.

GEN. GRANT'S triumphal progress in Japan and China was still going on at latest accounts. He visited Swatow, May 18; Amoy, on the 14th; Foo Chow, on the 15th; Shanghai, on the 17th. At the latter city, on landing from the *Ashuelot*, the reception ceremonies were enthusiastic. The Viceroy of Nanking was sent from Peking to bear welcome from the central government. General Grant will proceed in the *Ashuelot* to Chefoo, and probably to Tien-Tsin. The *Richmond*, however, arrived at Hong Kong on the 15th of May, and was immediately despatched North for the service of the party if needed. The visit to Peking will occupy till the first part of July, and then "on to Nagasaki" will be the cry. Gen. Grant will be received there by a deputation of high Japanese officials, including Yoshida, late Minister at Washington. A Japanese ironclad will be placed at the disposal of the party. After disporting himself at the Japanese capital, he will go to Yokohama.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in Philadelphia during the past week: Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., Le Pierre Hotel; Commodore Peirce Crosby and W. G. Temple, U. S. N., St. George Hotel; Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th U. S. Infantry, Girard House; Cadet Midshipman M. Craven, U. S. N., St. Cloud Hotel; Asst. Surgeon E. Z. Derr, U. S. N., Bingham House; Paymaster R. W. Allen and Captain S. P. Quackenbush, U. S. N., Lafayette Hotel.

THE annual commencement exercises of the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.—J. Sumner Rogers, late of the Army, Superintendent—take place on the 19th June. The programme for the commencement included, we observe, remarks by the General of the Army, and an address by Colonel H. M. Duffield.

CAPTAIN L. P. SEMETSKHIN, of the Russian navy, and his two aids, Lieutenants Rodionoff and Khotinsky, who have been in this country for a year in connection with the purchase and fitting out of vessels for the Russian navy, sailed for Europe, Wednesday, June 18, in the steamship *Labrador*.

COMMODORE BRYSON, Captains Quackenbush and McCauley and Captain H. C. Cochrane, constituting the board of inquiry to investigate the grounding of the frigate *Constitution* on her way home from Havre, have been at League Island this week, examining the matter.

CAPTAIN S. B. LUKE, commanding the United States training ship *Minnesota*, in behalf of the Treasury Department, recently presented to Antonio Williams, a seaman, a gold life-saving medal of the first class and commendatory letters from Secretaries Sherman and Thompson for heroic conduct in saving the lives of four men when the United States steamer *Huron* was lost.

GEN. ABNER DOUBLEDAY writes us that an erroneous impression has gained ground in regard to the death of "Mrs. Doubleday, wife of Gen. Doubleday," announced in the JOURNAL of last week. The General says: "My brother Ulysses' wife died at Saratoga on June 10. He commanded a volunteer brigade during the war, and is the General referred to."

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, according to the Louisville *Age*, was always found of farming, and on his visits to his home and brothers while he was a soldier, he delighted to talk on agriculture. "One of the old residents used to tell of passing by Zachary's farm on the morning of the day of his marriage, and seeing him ploughing. Upon speaking to Zachary he laughingly said, looking up at the sun, that he would be on time."

WILLIAM FROUDE, the historian Froude's brother, a celebrated mathematician and naval engineer, recently died of fever at the Cape of Good Hope, while on a vacation in search of health. His experiments with models of ships at Torquay aroused discussion, but the fruits of his work are seen in the latest English war vessels.

LIEUT. GEORGE W. DE LONG, who commands the Arctic exploring vessel *Jeanette*, designs to start on the voyage on Tuesday, July 1. The officers and crew are in perfect health, and everything seems to be ready. Lieutenant De Long and his officers had a reception at the California Academy of Sciences, on Monday night, at which he made some remarks. No doubt the departure of the expedition will be suitably noted in San Francisco.

GENERAL and Mrs. L. P. Graham, who have been spending the winter in Washington, have engaged rooms for the summer at Saratoga Springs.

A FINE residence is being erected on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, opposite the British Embassy, by Lieut. W. H. Emery of the Navy. Lieut. Brodhead, of the Marine Corps, has made a con-

tract for the erection of a fine residence on Rhode Island Avenue, opposite the Louise Home. The residence erected by Commodore Samuel P. Carter on Connecticut Avenue, near the British Embassy, is now ready for occupation.

MRS. CRANE, wife of our estimable Assistant Surgeon-General, has left Washington for her summer home at Shelter Island.

THE graduates of this year from the Military and Naval Academies have just now the undisputed possession of the Ebbitt House in Washington. They are endeavoring to appear perfectly at home in their citizens' clothes, which will probably be too small for them before the apples ripen in the fall.

THE marriage of Miss Ella Ray to Mr. Frank Howe took place at St. John's Church, Washington, on Wednesday evening last. Although the wedding was intended to be a private one, the church was tolerably well filled with their numerous friends before the arrival of the bridal party at 7 o'clock. After the ceremony there was a reception at the house of Mr. Ray, but at which only the intimate friends of the family were invited. The bride and groom left for New York on the night train, and they will remain for some days at the Windsor, and from there they go to West Point, to be the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Mills.

THE families of General Poe and Colonel Roger Jones are to make their summer residence at Cobourg, on Lake Ontario. Cobourg is one of the most comfortable places in the Dominion to live at, and it has many attractions for Army people in particular. Colonel Chamblies, formerly of the 5th Cavalry, has been for many years a resident of Cobourg, and the hospitalities he extends to his Army friends are boundless.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending June 17, 1879: Capt. J. F. Rodgers, Q. M. D.; Lieut. C. Chase, 3d Art.; Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d Art.; Gen. P. St. Geo. Cooke; Lieut. G. Townsend, 6th Inf.; Capt. G. D. Hill, retired; Lieut. A. D. B. Smead, 2d Cav.; Capt. J. M. Wilson, Engineers; Lieut. Geo. Mitchell, 2d Art.; Capt. E. L. Huggins, 2d Cav.; Lieut. F. H. E. Ebste, 21st Inf.; Lieutenants T. L. Casey, S. C. Robertson, J. O. Mackay, A. R. Jordan, C. M. Truett, F. S. Harlan, and S. W. Miller, graduates unassigned.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending June 17, 1879: Army: Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d Art.; Capt. G. D. Hill, retired; Col. D. McClure, Asst. Paymaster-General; Lieut. H. Rowan, 2d Art.; Col. G. P. Buell; Lieut. A. D. B. Smead, 3d Cav.; Lieut. J. Buchanan, 14th Inf.; Dr. G. M. Sternberg and wife; Lieutenants Mackay, Jordan, Harlan and Truitt. Navy: Pay Inspector M. Denniston, Lieut. H. T. Monahan, Professor C. E. Monroe, Dr. A. Austin, Admiral John Rodgers, Paymaster S. T. Brown, Paymaster F. H. Arms, Lieut. W. H. Bowman, Commander O. F. Stanton, Midshipmen C. H. Harlow, P. L. Drayton, J. A. Dougherty, B. G. Pierce, C. W. Stewart, M. J. Donnelly, L. M. Garrett, J. C. Cahoon, E. H. Tillman, R. H. Miner, E. E. Hayden, and Cadet Engineer T. F. Carter.

MRS. JANE SLIDELL PERRY, the widow of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, United States Navy, died last Saturday afternoon, at Newport, R. I., at the summer residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Tiffany, of Baltimore. She was 83 years old, and was born in New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF IQUIQUE.

CALLAO, May 29, 1879.

THE Pacific Steam Navigation steamer *Valdivia*, just in from the South, reports that the fight between the *Esmeralda* and *Huascar* lasted three hours; that when the *Esmeralda* was rammed and sinking, her captain called his men to board. He, with one officer and two men, reached the deck of the enemy, shot the second lieutenant on the bridge, and was killed (the captain) by a man with a rifle. The *Valdivia* was spoken by the *Huascar* off Pabellon de Pica—the *Huascar* heading south, probably for Antofagasta.

In the Callao papers of to-day this striking incident extorts praise. The editorial summary of the affair reads thus: "The ironclad *Independencia* and the monitor *Huascar* left here, as noticed in our last, and evaded the vigilance of the Chilean fleet composed of six ships, including the ponderous ironclads *Blanco Encalada* and *Almirante Cochrane*. Whilst this fleet was cruising off Callao the *Huascar* did effective service off Iquique and rammed the Chilean ship *Esmeralda*, which was blockading that port. At the same time, the *Independencia* gave chase to the *Coradonga* and the *Lamar*; but these vessels being of lighter draft ran into shallow water and the *Independencia* unfortunately followed too far and stranded. Her crew was saved, together with everything that could be got out of her, and she was then blown up by the *Huascar* to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, though the Chileans would have secured but poor prize in a hopeless wreck. The *Huascar* then steered south and we may at any moment hear of her doing further effective work with the enemy. The loss of the *Independencia* is no doubt a heavy one—one that is felt; but it would have been felt still more had she been lost through other means. It will no doubt influence the chances of war, but not seriously if the impression we have before expressed and to which we still adhere, be correct that the present struggle will be decided on land and not on sea."

The way in which the Peruvian transports have evaded the Chilean vessels is very creditable to them and gratifying to the nation. It speaks, of course, in opposite terms in reference to the want of activity of the Chileans. The crew of the *Esmeralda* are said, however, to have behaved bravely. Some of them boarded the *Huascar*, but only to add the number of killed, which is estimated at sixty."

By decree of the 26th of the following naval and military officers have been appointed to the commands of the fortifications of Callao:

Merced Tower, Colonel Guillermo Smith; Santa Rosa Fort, Naval Commander Manuel Villar; Manco Capac Tower, Colonel José B. Huerta; Independencia Tower, Lieutenant-Colonel José Torre Blanca; Ayacucho Fort, Lieutenant-Colonel Elias La Torre; Junin Tower, Colonel Rupert Delfin.

## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief  
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.  
JOHN W. HOOG, Chief Clerk.  
DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.  
STEPHAN C. HOWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Enterprise* left Antwerp June 17 for the Baltic.

THE *Portsmouth* was off Indian Head, L. I., on June 14.

The orders for the *Mariion* to go to Aspinwall have been revoked.

THE *Wachusett* arrived at Pensacola on the 17th of June, en route to the Mississippi.

THE *Mariion* arrived at Pensacola June 12, and proceeded to quarantine.

AMONG the arrivals at Washington on Monday last was Lieut. Commander H. H. Gorringe, lately in command of the *Gettysburg*, European Station. Lieut. Gorringe had an official interview with the Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER E. M. SHEPARD, on duty at the Academy, arrived at the Navy Department on Monday with the reports of the recent academic examinations. He returned the same day to his post.

THIRTEEN minute guns were fired from the *Pocahontas* at Hampton Roads, Va., at noon on June 14 to the memory of Rear Admiral E. G. Parrott. On the ceasing of this salute, the same number was fired from Fort Monroe by order of Brevet Major General Geo. W. Getty.

The Court of Inquiry which has been in session at Washington have exonerated Past Assistant Paymaster Deering and his clerk of the charges made by Hunt, the dealer at Savannah.

THE *Standish* and *Mayflower* left Norfolk June 17 for Wilmington, Del.; the flags at the navy yard and on the shipping at the Norfolk yard were, on the same day, displayed at half mast, and the receiving-ship *Franklin* fired 13 minute-guns at midday, in respect for the memory of the late Rear Admiral Godon.

THE *Vandalia* went up to the Norfolk Navy yard June 17 for coal. She and the *Pocahontas* were to have sailed from Hampton Roads on that day for New York on a cruise eastward, but in consequence of trouble at Aspinwall their departure was deferred, in anticipation of its becoming necessary for the *Vandalia* to proceed to Aspinwall should the orders to the *Mariion* fail to reach her.

THE *Adams* arrived at Callao May 20 from Panama. Rear Admiral Rodgers proposed to send her at once to San Francisco, via Panama, with invalids of the squadron, and men whose terms were up. She will also touch at the important Mexican and Central American ports on the way up. Despatches by cable in the papers announce her at Panama June 4.

CABLE despatches from Aspinwall represent that a revolution is prevailing, and that the Pacific Mail steamers have not been able to discharge their cargoes. In consequence thereof, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a man-of-war to proceed immediately to Aspinwall to protect American interests. The *Mariion*, lately at Pensacola, has received such orders, but in case of their not reaching her the *Vandalia* at Hampton Roads will be sent.

THE old Arctic exploring ship *R. Solute*, which took part in Capt. Austin's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850, is about to be broken up at the Chatham Dock Yard. Ornaments and handsome pieces of furniture are to be made from the best timbers, which the Admiralty intend to present to the President of the United States as a souvenir of the occasion when the *Resolute* was found by American whalers abandoned in the ice, and of the fact that the government of the United States had her repaired and refitted, and presented to the British Admiralty.

A BOARD of pay officers is to convene at the Washington Navy yard on June 23 to examine candidates for appointment as assistant paymaster. The board consists of Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston, Paymasters Samuel T. Browne and Frank H. Arms, and Passed Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann as recorder. This examination is not to be competitive. The board will report who of those examined are qualified for the position, and the selection to fill vacancies will rest with the President. The passing of an examination gives no assurance of an appointment.

A COURT of Inquiry was held at Callao on the condition of the accounts of Past Assistant Paymaster R. P. Paulding, of the *Adams*. The court was composed of Commander E. Terry, Pay Inspector C. Schenck and Past Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan, and the record has reached the Navy Department. Mr. Paulding was suspended from duty, and an officer temporarily appointed to discharge the duties of paymaster. Recalling that a like cloud rested over the accounts of another pay officer, on a foreign station, some months ago, which was removed by fuller investigation, we sincerely hope that the same may prove true in regard to Passed Assistant Paymaster Paulding.

THE board to examine candidates for Assistant Paymaster consists of Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston, Paymasters Samuel T. Browne and Frank H. Arms. Passed Assistant James E. Cann is recorder.

THE *Minnesota* will leave her anchorage about the 1st of July, and proceed up the North River as far as she can go for the purpose of enlisting boys for the service.

THE *Quinnebaug* arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, from Jaffa May 5, and left May 17 for Jaffa. Commander Farqhar and several of the officers of the vessel were presented by the United States Consul E. E. Farman to His Highness, the Khedive, and were very courteously received.

PAY DIRECTOR CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., has been directed by the Government to make no payments in Philadelphia on certificates of extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican War, but to refer all veterans to the Fourth Auditor, who will pay their claims in Washington.

THE Court of Inquiry to investigate the grounding of the *Constitution* on the English coast last January, and the accident to her rudder in February, convened at the League Island Navy yard at noon of Monday, June 16, there being present Commodore Andrew Bryson, Captains T. P. Quackenbush and E. Y. McCauley, U. S. N., members, and Captain Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., judge advocate. Captain O. C. Badger, who commands the *Constitution*, appeared before the court, accompanied by Paymaster R. W. Allen, U. S. N., as his friend and adviser, to see that his interests were protected. Lieut. Chas. M. Thomas, the navigator, was the first witness examined, and his testimony consumed parts of three days. Lieut. E. W. Very, who was officer of the deck at the time of the grounding, will be called next. The alleged defectiveness of the rudder concerns the department of Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, who has been notified by the department of the convening of the court.

THE Board, consisting of Surgeon M. Bradley, Surgeon S. C. Walton and Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, appointed to examine Lynn Haven Bay and vicinity, for the purpose of determining a suitable site for a national quarantine hospital, have completed their duties and submitted their report. The beach of the bay from its west point to Lynn Haven River, is exposed to the N. E. N. and N. W. winds, is uneven, covered with hillocks and ridges of sand, and in its entire length of three miles does not present a sheltered spot at all suitable for a hospital. The most notable location in the Lynn Haven vicinity is on the property of Mr. Solomon Keeling, and mouth of Lynn Haven River. It would involve having a hospital ship in Lynn Haven Roads. There are several suitable sites about Hampton Roads.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, commanding the naval force on the Pacific Station, was at Callao on the *Pensacola* May 26. He reports that the Chilean squadron appeared off the port five days after the sailing of the Peruvian ironclads. After forming line of battle, and probably discovering that the *Huascar* and *Independencia* were not there, he left for Iquique and Antofagasta. The Peruvian ironclads, after conveying the President of Peru to Arica, went on to Iquique, where they found the Chilean sloop of war *Esmaralda*, the despatch boat *Cordobesa* and a transport. The *Esmaralda* was a ship about the size of the *Adams*, with boilers so worn that little steam could be carried. The *Cordobesa* was a much smaller vessel, but in good condition for steaming. The *Cordobesa* was pursued by the *Independencia*, while the *Esmaralda* being unable to escape, awaited the blow of the *Huascar*, a formidable vessel built for ramming. The newsmen state that as the ironclad ram struck the helpless wooden ship, the gallant commander of the *Esmaralda*, Capt. Thompson, a Chilean of English descent, followed by 40 of his men, leaped upon the *Huascar*'s deck, hoping to carry her by boarding. They are all supposed to have fallen. The *Esmaralda* sank, and only 36 of her crew were saved. The *Cordobesa*, closely followed by the *Independencia*, escaped, and the *Independencia*, while pursuing, struck on a rock, close to shore, and was lost. The *Huascar* came to her assistance, took off her men, and then destroyed the wreck. These statements are by telegraph, and are supposed to be correct.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### ORDERED.

JUNE 14.—Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, to command the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 1st July.  
Commander Oscar F. Stanton, to examination for promotion on the 17th June.

Paymaster F. H. Arms, to report to the Paymaster-General at Washington for duty.

Navy Constructor Geo. W. Much, to take passage in the Pacific Mail Steamer which leaves San Francisco on the 1st July for Yokohama, Japan, to report to Rear-Admiral Patterson, commanding Asiatic Station, for the superintendence of repairs of vessels under his command.

JUNE 15.—Lieutenant Charles H. Stockton, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st July.  
Paymaster George R. Watkins, to duty on board the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, on the 1st July.

JUNE 17.—Passed Assistant Engineer Charles H. Greenleaf, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

JUNE 18.—Maj. S. T. C. Smith, to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

#### DETACHED.

JUNE 14.—Commodore J. Blakeley Creighton, from the command of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 1st July, and placed on waiting orders.  
Rear-Admiral Howell has been authorized to detach Lie-

tenant Charles P. Perkins from the Wyoming and grant him six months' leave of absence, with permission to remain in Europe.  
Master J. B. Mardock, from duty on the Coast Survey on the 23d June, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 16.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorringe has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Gettysburg* on the 8th May last, and has been ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

Paymaster Luther G. Billings, from the receiving ship Colorado on the 1st July, and ordered to settle account.

Civil Engineer F. C. Dade, from the Pensacola, and as first surgeon of the Pacific Station, on the 28th May last, and placed on the 30th April last, and has been ordered to settle account.

JUNE 17.—Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 30th June, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st July.

Civil Engineer B. F. Chandler, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th June, and ordered to the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 1st July.

JUNE 18.—Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bush, from iron-clad duty at Brandon, Va., and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island, on June 25.

Paymaster W. W. Woodhull has reported his return home, having been detached as naval storekeeper at Nagasaki, Japan, on the 30th April last, and has been ordered to settle account.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander E. T. Woodward, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., during the month of July.

To Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Barber, for six months from August 1, with permission to leave the United States.

To Paymaster James Hoy, attached to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, for one month from July 2.

To Boatswain Tom. W. Brown, attached to the receiving ship Franklin, for one month from June 17.

#### REVOKED.

The orders of Paymaster T. T. Caswell to report for special duty at Washington.

#### PROMOTED.

Paymaster Edwin Stewart to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy from March 8, 1879.

Assistant Paymaster George E. Blighman to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from March 8, 1879.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John H. Carmody to be a Paymaster in the Navy from October 23, 1878.

#### TRANSFERS IN EUROPEAN STATION.

Cadet Midshipmen J. H. L. Holcombe, R. M. Hughes, R. K. Wright and W. P. White, from the Wyoming to the Trenton on the 13th May last.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending June 18, 1879:

Foxhall A. Parker, commodore, June 10, Naval Academy.

Richard T. Renshaw, captain, March 27, at Portsmouth, Va. John Rose, seaman, April 27 (U. S. S. Ticonderoga), at Monrovia, Liberia.

John Jackson Stanford, sailmaker, April 4, at Norfolk, Va.

#### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

#### ORDERED.

JUNE 14.—Maj. Augustus S. Nicholson, to proceed on the 17th June upon a tour of inspection of posts at League Island, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.

#### DETACHED.

JUNE 14.—Captain George P. Houston, from command of the marines stationed at Annapolis, Md., and ordered to command the Marine Guard on board the Powhatan, on the 25th June, as the relief of Capt. H. J. B. Shopp.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Captain Edward P. Meeker, detaching him from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordering him to the Powhatan.

#### RESIGNED.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Aulick Palmer has been accepted, to take effect September 18 next.

#### NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Captain Edward Barrett, a resident of New York, to be a Commodore in the Navy from June 11, 1879, vice Commodore F. A. Parker, deceased.

Commander Oscar F. Stanton, a resident of New York, to be a Captain in the Navy from June 11, 1879, vice Captain Barrett, nominated for promotion.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry T. Percy, a resident of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy on the active list.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis V. Greene, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy on the retired list.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Daniel C. Burleigh, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy on the retired list.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Issiah Dwelling, a resident of Maryland, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy on the retired list.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Smith, a resident of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy on the retired list.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jeremiah J. Page, a resident of Maine, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy on the retired list.

The foregoing nominations are made in conformity with the act to abolish the Volunteer Navy of the United States, approved February 15, 1873.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

#### ANNAPOLIS, June 16, 1879.

The Naval Academy in the past week presented two phases of human life full of thought and meaning. The one was the graduation of sixty-one cadets, who were sent forth panoplied in all the armor that their alma mater could give them to battle in the fight of life; the other scene was the one where the beloved head of the institution was carried to his long home, "and the mourners go about the streets." One hour only had elapsed after the interesting ceremonies of graduation had been concluded when the announcement of the death of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker was made. It was no ordinary loss to the Navy. He was a man peculiarly suited to this institution. He showed in his life a belief that "worth makes the man." His care reached from cadet to employee; to perform acts of kindness was as natural to him as for the sparks to fly upward. In warm weather he has been known to tell the laborer to stop work in the middle of the day, and during the winter he gave orders that the band should not play outdoors when the thermometer fell to 34 or under. When Secretary Thompson left it to him to say whether the cadets should have "smoking privileges," he gave his voice on the side of allowing them. The writer remembers that day well when the order was read to the cadets. The Commodore followed this up with a short speech to the battalion. He told them that if they abused the

privilege, he would stop smoking altogether, if he had to put every cadet on the *Santee* (the jail of the Academy). He then requested the cadets, as it was the custom of gentlemen in Annapolis, not to smoke on the streets; and, I may add, a cadet was never known to disobey this request.

Commodore Parker possessed the virtues of the Christian gentleman to such a high degree that those who were brought in contact with him saw nought save those graces that adorned his life, and none named him but to praise. No braver man lived; yet no gentler spirit ever guided to deeds of kindness and charity. With him, in the very highest sense, was it the glove of silk and the hand of iron. A man of culture, an officer who had won his rank, an author of ability, he wore his honors with the simplicity that invariably attends true worth, and his kindness will never be forgotten by those who have served under him. When he fell at the post of duty, the dearest friend, the honored soldier, and beloved father, he died.

Like one who wraps  
The drapery of his couch about him,  
And lies down to pleasant dreams.

His funeral obsequies on Thursday afternoon were the most imposing ever witnessed in Annapolis. The procession, composed almost entirely of military and naval organizations, was nearly the third of a mile in length, and, occurring at sunset in the beautifully wooded Naval Cemetery on the banks of the Severn, was peculiarly solemn and impressive. Besides the Naval Academy people in the procession, the Governor's Guards of Annapolis acted as escort, and Governor Carroll of Maryland and officers of the German ship *Nymph* were present, as well as the officers and professors of the Academy. The cadet battalion was under command of Lieut. Soley, the Marine Guard under Lieut. Haycock, the Governor's Guard under Capt. Louis Green and the crews of the naval vessels under charge of Lieut. Jasper, the Governor's Guard taking the lead. The services at the chapel were conducted by the Rev. W. S. Southgate, assisted by Chaplain Robert Hulson, U. S. N. The pall-bearers were Rear-Admirals Jenkins, Worden, Donaldson and Wyman, Commodore Stevens, Medical Director Maxwell, Commander Greene, and Capt. Sattig. The casket was borne to the bier by eight petty officers. The marines fired a salute over the dead Commodore. The mourners included Lieut. W. H. Parker and wife, Foxhall L. Parker, Jr., son of the Commodore; Dr. Eldridge and wife and Dr. Donaldson. As the funeral cortège left the Academy a salute of eleven minute-guns was fired from the United States ship *Santee*. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Commanders McNair and Howell and Lieut. Soley.

It was mentioned last week what good luck had attended Cadet Midshipman T. Saowden in winning the barge race and the flag drill. He followed these up by winning the barge sailing race, thus sweeping all the competitive exercises.

The Prussian school ship *Nymph*, Capt. Sattig, with over a hundred lads aboard, left this port on Saturday for Halifax.

The following are the standing and marks of the star cadets of the Naval Academy, as determined by the late examination:

Cadet Engineer Richard Gatewood, of Virginia—679.88.  
Cadet Engineer Walter McFarland, of D. C.—677.84.  
Cadet Midshipman R. H. Miner, of Ohio—673.62.  
Cadet Midshipman J. H. Hood, of Alabama—667.13.  
Cadet Engineer F. T. Bowles, of Massachusetts—663.34.  
Cadet Midshipman A. B. Clements, of Missouri—655.49.  
Cadet Midshipman E. E. Hayden, of Massachusetts—651.09.

The maximum multiple is 760, and those who attain 85 per cent. of this are designated "stars."

Cadet Engineers Walter McFarland, of the District of Columbia, and J. H. Baker, of Rhode Island, have been detailed for duty during the summer cruise of the cadet engineers on the *Miles Standish*, and Cadet Engineers B. C. Bryan, of New Jersey, and C. A. Carr, of Pennsylvania, on the *Mayflower*.

In boxing, in the late second class, Cadet Midshipman Ambrose Cramer stood No. 1, and M. C. Gorgas No. 2.

Before they departed, the officers of the *Nymph* banqueted a number of Naval Academy officials.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell, one of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

The education of a cadet engineer at the Naval Academy is very complete for all the wants of his profession. In the last year the cadet engineers take practical lessons in model-making and carpentering under Mr. James Tier. The class of 1879 left behind it some beautiful specimens of their handiwork, consisting of models of pulley-wheels, propeller-flange, anvils and numerous other things.

The following is a list of the officers of the ships of the Naval Academy practice cruise:

*Constellation*—Commander F. V. McNair commanding; Lieut. M. R. B. Mackenzie, watch officer; Lieut. S. W. Vory, navigator; Lieut. Dolehanty, watch officer; Lieut. W. J. Barrette, instructor in navigation; Lieut. R. T. Jasper, watch officer; Master S. A. Stanton, watch officer; Master C. W. Bartlett, watch officer; Chaplain R. Hudson; Surgeon M. L. Ruth; Passed Assistant Surgeon R. O. Whiting; Paymaster A. J. Kenny.

*Miles Standish*—Lieut. Commander F. W. Dickins commanding; Lieut. J. W. Miller, executive officer; Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan; Assistant Paymaster M. C. McDonald (also for *Mayflower*).

*Mayflower*—Lieut. Commander W. M. Folger commanding; Lieut. L. C. Logan, executive officer; Passed Assistant Engineer H. Manning; Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane; Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marstella.

#### THE REPORT ON THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination at the United States Naval Academy submit their report to the Secretary of the Navy. The Board express their pleasure at the promptness with which the acting superintendent and the officers and professors connected with the Academy responded to their request for information to facilitate their labors.

##### SEAMANSHIP, GUNNERY AND NAVIGATION.'

The examination in seamanship afforded evidence of careful and skilful instruction in the theory of this most important element of naval education.

In the theory of gunnery the instruction is sufficient, as it is also in practice, so far as the means of the Academy permit. It is recommended that a steam vessel of 500 or 700 tons be stationed at the Academy for gunnery practice. The system of instruction in theoretical navigation, with practical work at the Academy and on the practice cruises, affords all that is required to prepare an officer to navigate a ship, or to make a hydrographic survey.

##### STEAM.

The Department of Steam Engineering is found to be admirably conducted, and in a very efficient condition—the instruction given in the theoretical branches being thorough. The practical instructions are also thorough and excellent, as far as the facilities for the same will permit. In order, however, that the education of the cadet engineer may be more extended and thorough, in not only a knowledge of the theory, the designing and the rarities of metals employed, but also in a knowledge of the best methods of manufacturing the materials and practically executing with tools all work entering into an iron ship-of-war and the machinery for it, we recommend that the tools and facilities be increased, which shall include appliances for iron boat-building and for laying down the lines for vessels and designing the detail parts of the same. This may be inaugurated in an economical way by building small cutters and boats for the Navy, including the machinery to accommodate the necessary additional appliances. The enlargement of the building has been recommended by this and the last Board.

##### MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.

The instruction in mathematics and mechanics is given with manifest thoroughness and enthusiasm, by means of elective branches, which the most proficient can pursue. It is conducted also in a manner adapted to invite the most thorough efforts of which the student is capable.

##### PHYSICS.

The course of instruction in physics is as extended as the time allotted permits. The apparatus has been selected with care and judgment, and it is in good condition.

In view of the importance of this branch, it is recommended that the appliances for purposes of illustration and investigation be made as complete as possible by continued additions of carefully-selected apparatus by the best makers.

##### ENGLISH STUDIES AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

The examination in these departments being chiefly written, the Board have carefully criticised the examination papers which have been submitted to their inspection, and have also attended the oral examinations.

The system of instruction in French and Spanish is both comprehensive and thorough, and the progress made by the different classes evinces the fidelity of the instructors, together with their admirable method, and also the conscientious labor of the cadets. The officers of the United States Navy who receive this thorough instruction are competent to conduct negotiations through the medium of these languages, and to represent their Government at all ceremonials where these tongues are spoken.

The department of English studies opens a somewhat wider field for the investigation of the Board. Their first observation is that the standard of acquirements, as a condition precedent to an admission to the Naval Academy, imposes upon the accomplished corps of instructors duties which may quite as well be performed by the teachers in the common schools throughout the land. It would seem that instruction in spelling, in the rudiments of English grammar and in punctuation, ought not to be required of officers who are subsequently to teach the higher branches of history, international law and the Constitution of the United States. As a consequence of this low standard for admission, much valuable time is consumed in purely elementary instruction at the expense of the Government, and a needlessly large proportion of cadets fail to sustain themselves in competition with those who start upon their academic course with a sufficient knowledge of these essential pre-requisites. Aside from the serious disappointment to young men who thus fail to pass their examination, the effect upon their subsequent career is much to be deplored.

The Board are far from advising such a change in the standard for admission as would exclude from the Academy all save those who are thoroughly instructed in every branch of preparatory study; but they are decided in the opinion that the best interests of the service and the trust economy to the nation demand that the present standard for admission should be materially raised, so that the highest efficiency of the service may be secured, not only through the character, but by the exact scholarship and the thorough scientific training of its officers.

The principle of the competitive examination before admission has already been applied to the cadet engineers. The Board see no reason why this system should not be extended to the appointment of cadet midshipmen by members of Congress; and they are of opinion that it would exclude from the Naval Academy many candidates for admission whose acquirements and natural qualifications unfit them for its privileges. Passing from this subject, the Board remark that the tendency of an exclusive or purely professional education is apt to be a contracting one, and hence the importance of those studies, which, while indispensable to an education for a particular profession, are broadening in their influence upon the character and intellect, and tend to the highest development of an educated man. Of this class are the studies known in the academic course as "English Studies," and embracing (besides those which the Board consider as being properly preliminary) rhetoric and the practice of composition, history, both European and American, the Constitution of the United States, and international law, together with the examination of those general principles which control the complex relations of individuals and of nations. The importance of these studies to the officers of the United States Navy cannot be overstated. They fit them for association with the best trained minds with which they may come in contact; they render easy the subsequent acquirement of knowledge; they impart dignity, precision and grace to their literary work, and they fit them for the sound decision of those complicated questions upon which may depend the issues of peace or war;

The Board have investigated the methods of instruction in the ment, and they cannot too highly commend them. The proficiency of the cadets is also gratifying.

The Board earnestly recommend the enlargement of the course of instruction in English studies by the addition of moral and intellectual philosophy, political economy, and especially of the law of courts-martial. More work should not be required of young men already heavily burdened, but the elimination from the course of purely elementary studies will admit of the introduction of the higher branches.

The Board also think that additional interest would be imparted to the graduation exercises if essays upon professional subjects should be read or delivered by the most distinguished members of the graduating classes. The introduction of this system would operate as an incentive to the cadets to perfect themselves in composition and elocution, and would continue throughout their academic course the principle of competition, which has proved in other institutions of learning of most enduring value.

##### GROUNDS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SANITARY CONDITION.

The Board find that the grounds of the Academy are in a highly commendable condition, and also that the various quarters and buildings are in good order, and, with some exceptions hereinafter mentioned, well adapted for their several uses, and that the sanitary condition of the Institution is all that could be desired. The exceptions to which the Board desire to refer are:

*First*.—The building used for the cadets quarters is not commensurate with the requirements of the Academy, and the division of quarters as now existing necessitates an increase of guards and expense, and lessens the efficiency of discipline.

The Board, therefore, strongly recommend the addition of a wing to the rear of the new building, in order that the entire body of cadets may be domiciled under one roof.

*Second*.—The Board would especially urge that the laundry now occupying the basement or lower story of the cadet quarters, which is inadequate for the purpose, and also for sanitary reasons, be immediately removed into a separate building erected for that purpose.

*Third*.—The Board cannot too strongly recommend the erection of an armory, the building now used for the purpose being, in their judgment, a discredit to the Government. It is an old wooden shell, now supported by outside braces to prevent its being blown over by the first heavy storm.

*Fourth*.—The wooden building and the old hulk now used for the Marine Barracks is not only unsafe and unsightly, but is inadequate for the proper protection and comfort of the men, and should be immediately replaced by a proper building to be erected for their use.

*Fifth*.—The Board find that there exists such an urgent want of increased accommodation for necessary additional tools and facilities for the practical work required of the cadets studying in the engineering branch, that they beg to repeat the earnest recommendation of the Board of 1870 for the enlargement of the steam building.

*Sixth*.—The mess-room for officers in the old quarters is uninviting and unattractive. The Board, therefore, recommend that this and the adjacent reception rooms be refurnished and re-painted.

The Board are well aware that these additions to the Academy will entail a large expenditure, requiring the action of Congress, and they earnestly recommend such legislation as will fully carry out the important alterations and improvements herein suggested.

The Board being informed that the regulations of the Naval Academy, prohibiting the use of tobacco as a wise sanitary provision, is not now enforced, would most respectfully recommend that its strict enforcement be at once restored, as, in their judgment, the regulations against its use in any form cannot be too stringent.

##### FINANCE AND LIBRARY.

The Board have examined the books of the first aid to the superintendent, and also the books of the treasurer, and find that the orders drawn by the former and the payments made by the latter correspond to a cent. They also find that the officers have been governed by the law in making the expenditures, and the amounts appropriated will be sufficient for the remainder of the fiscal year, for the various objects, as set out in the appropriations.

They have also examined the manner in which the commissary keeps his accounts. They seem to be plain, simple and correct and easily understood. The store seems to be kept in a business-like manner, and those in charge have, no doubt, kept an accurate account of the purchases of the cadets, and have charged them reasonable prices for the articles. We are gratified in saying the whole financial department seems to be well conducted.

##### ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE.

The Board have examined into the general conduct and management of the institution, the discipline of the cadets, and the police regulations of the grounds, with much care. Some of the rules and regulations would seem to be harsh and unnecessary; yet, when we consider the large number now in attendance, and that the irregularities on the part of a few must necessarily produce more or less confusion on the part of all, the discipline must be rigid and strictly enforced.

We find that, as a general thing, the cadets observe the rules and regulations of the institution with the same alacrity and delight as they would have those do in after life who may be placed under them in their respective commands.

We, therefore, have no change to recommend.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

For the better instruction of the cadets in iron ship-building, we would respectfully recommend that models of the bow and stern frames and midship sections of the different systems in iron or steel, be furnished the Department of Seamanage, as it is only by illustrations of this kind that accurate knowledge can be conveyed of the different frames and fastenings. The Department has now models in wood, by which instruction in that branch is greatly facilitated and simplified.

The Board recommend that the vessels known as the *Miles Standish* class of vessels shall, upon their return from sea, be sent to the Naval Academy, to be overhauled and refitted in everything pertaining to their machinery, engines and boilers, by the cadet engineers.

We think that this would be a saving to the Government, and that it would greatly promote the knowledge of practical seamanship among cadets.

The Board recommend that the heads of Departments of Modern Languages and of Drawing should, by appropriate legislation, be given permanent positions in the Navy.

The Board consider that their duties are of the utmost importance, and, therefore, earnestly recommend that their status be a permanent one, and that special chairs be established by legislation for this purpose.

The Board cannot conclude this report without expressing its profound sympathy for the family of the late Superintendent, Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, whose long and serious illness has for many months deprived his country and the Naval Academy of the services of one of its ablest and most accomplished officers, who died on the last day of the session of this Board.

Signed by T. H. STEVENS,

Commodore U. S. N., President.

W. J. DURHAM, Danville, Ky., Vice-President.

J. W. KING, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

Jas. Grant Wilson, New York City; Eli H. Murray, Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Goddard, Providence, R. I.; John M. Brooks, Lexington, Va.; J. W. H. Myers, Anderson, Ind.; T. Bushnell, Tremont, Ohio; W. B. Anthony, Providence, R. I.; W. R. McPherson, Jersey City, N. J.

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We noted the passage of the Army appropriation bill by the House last week. As we write, the Senate is still struggling with the bill, after some long and hot debates. The Senate committee struck out the fifth section, providing that each member of the graduating classes of the Military Academy of 1879 and 1880 may elect to receive \$750 and mileage to his place of residence, and thereby become ineligible to appointment in the Army, except in the event of war, until two years after graduation, and inserted a clause formally repealing the prohibition of any promotion in the corps of engineers to fill a vacancy above the rank of colonel. After the experience of so many Army bills which have come to grief lately, we shall wait for the final action of Congress on the pending one before attempting to analyze and describe it.

In the House, Mr. Springer's additional bill, providing "that it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the Army or Navy of the United States as a police force to keep the peace at the polls," was defeated by a vote of yeas 108, nays 82, on a motion to suspend the rules, and pass it—two thirds being required.

Senator McPherson indulged in a bill to decrease the number of officers in the Navy, but we do not describe it, for it has not the ghost of a chance even to be taken up at this session, much less passed. For the same reason we do not record some other items of offered legislation.

The President has signed the resolutions authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine, persons, vessels, and bulks of the Navy; to remove the political disabilities of Gen. P. C. Pemberton, of Philadelphia, and appropriating \$3,000 for a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington.

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## OUR CAVALRY.

This article of Gen. Cooke, to which a correspondent refers, in another column, presents with force the argument for the cavalry of the olden time which have already appeared in the JOURNAL in articles contributed by Gen. Cooke himself, Gen. Merritt, and others. Our cavalry is in danger, Gen. Cooke urges; it looks up in vain to find an intelligent friend. The sabre is temporarily greatly depreciated, and the cavalry burdened by fatally defective tactics. Indeed, cavalry never has been justly appreciated in our country, this old cavalry leader thinks, and his soul is stirred within him at the spectacle of official indifference to its interests. During our great war the cavalry not only suffered from ignorant prejudices, and the natural difficulty of making use of it in a wooded country, but by a strange fatality it was trained under two differing systems of tactics. As a result it became in battles and serious combats little better than a poor substitute for infantry.

The great improvement in fine arms has lessened the value of cavalry somewhat, but, says Gen. Cooke:

The writer is convinced that in many exigencies of war improved fire arms play an unimportant part; that the battle of Rosebach would have been such a case. Soubise, with sixty thousand men—seven thousand cavalry in front—marched with a long sweep to reach the flank and rear of Frederick's twenty-two thousand men camped in order of battle. Frederick, who detected the design, marched at the proper time, with four thousand cavalry under Selditz in front, and covered by a broad hill, met and surprised his enemy marching—took him in flank. Selditz had time to put himself in order, and then, without awaiting orders, charged upon the vast column of cavalry, only two or three regiments of which could manage to deploy; he "slashed through them" over and over again, and in not many minutes drove them on their infantry and from the field in hopeless flight. Then the Prussians—only seven battalions engaged, or visible to the enemy, and with twenty-two pieces of artillery—smote the disordered and undeployed column of infantry. But Selditz had rallied and got in good order in a hollow; until, observing the progress of the enemy's confusion, he charged upon their rear, and in twenty-five minutes drove in utter rout the fifty thousand infantry, taking five thousand prisoners, etc., etc. Those that escaped were fifty-five miles from the field of battle the second day!

The writer would arm a portion of our cavalry with carbines, but undoubtedly in such a battle as Rosebach they would prove a mere incumbrance.

Next follows a sketch of the rise, progress, and decline of one of our systems of cavalry tactics, with some sharp criticism of the present cavalry tactics. Says Gen. Cooke:

It would certainly weary past endurance any but professional readers to attempt to specify all the faults of this Upton cavalry tactics now in use. So there is great difficulty to decide where to begin and where to make an end. As a cavalry commander who had tried to teach it, and also to use it against Indians, writes that this experience of it "has increased my contempt for it to a degree that leaves me with no patience to criticize it. How any set of men who pretend to know anything of either the English language, or of the principles of tactics, could be other than ashamed of such crude errors and exhibitions of ignorance as are shown wherever one looks into it, passes my comprehension." The skirmish drill is as bad as possible, and this with us is vital."

Gen. Cooke next traces the history of the struggles of our cavalry against "the little wisdom of cavalry government."

The legend of finest Greek imagination is far outdone by the modern Procrustes, who would torture to its death free riding cavalry by repression to the infantry scale.

What was meant by the first order for assimilation should sensibly have been assumed to be that in revision of tactics for all arms, late inventions and improvements should be well considered, and in how far applicable, the principles, to such arms. Such as the ignoring of invasions, the adoption of the column of fours, single and doubled, for both cavalry and infantry; agreeing upon the same signals in their nature applicable to all troops. Beyond such as these it has been a blunder and a pretence.

These desirable objects would have been attained by intelligent and experienced efforts to make the tactics of each arm the best possible for that arm.

The material constitution, the formation and duties of the three are different even to contrast; their methods, motions, and arms are as "nearly alike as possible;" and "tactics means the representative and orderly development of these differences. Consider only that the cavalry regiment has in this work three "battalions" and the infantry only one."

The attack and defence of infantry are mainly the same—by the far reaching fire of small arms; even the superior force uses the

protection of breastworks. Cavalry can scarcely defend itself, but must attack with weapons only available in contact. Artillery is passive, as the rule; only aggressive at a distance; it is defenceless, and always guarded by the other arms.

The attempt, as Col. Upton was instructed, "To make a system of general tactics for the three principal arms of service, as near alike as possible," for these very opposites in spaces covered, in speed, and work to be done, could only result in the failure that we have seen.

The cavalry is always a force apart, under its own general. No word of command is ever applied to more than one arm. Cavalry is not put in line with infantry; is reserved generally; is at flanks or at the rear—detached, if not technically so. It properly is authorized to act without superior orders; watches the opposite cavalry; waits for the moment of opportunity to charge a half-beaten infantry; it finishes things in its own way. It is apt to be in front on the advance, behind in the retreat. It seldom marches even by the same road as the infantry.

Witness the "March to the Sea" (the longest strategic march, or succession of marches of record, and the ablest!). There the cavalry column was generally far on a flank, enemy-ward; sometimes two marches off. There was "harmony"—the real and only harmony of combinations inspired by a genius for war.

And is there truly "nothing new under the sun?" Are there cycles of delusion?

The writer witnessed an honest, logical attempt at assimilation. It was in the old times, after the regiment of dragoons had emerged from its cane-brake liberation; as soon as it had received some instruction, and the horses had revived a little on prairie grass, then a distinction, seemed to have unsettled him—assayed to command in a brigade drill. The dragoon regiment was paraded in a line extended to the left by the 7th Regiment of Infantry. The general commanded a change of front to the right; the cavalry trotted off, pivoting on their right flank, and very soon had finished. After a time an interest was felt in the infantry regiment, and it was gratified by a distant view of it, marching leisurely through the hot prairie—a column of rout. As that seemed the only kind of evolution capable of any assimilation, the general thought him of firing; he commanded the long line to commence firing; then the cavalry officers in front of the line began to think it an awkward matter—not exactly "the thing"—it was funny but warm. However, they stood fire, as did the front rank that of the second, ten feet behind.

And this "Tactics for Cavalry—including the Proceedings of the Board, Gen. Schofield, President—assimilated to the Tactics for Infantry," is solely upheld by one who professes "no knowledge, or skill in that branch."

## PRIVATE JOLLY'S CASE.

IN General Orders No. 7, Dept. Texas, of June 6, 1879, Brig.-Gen. Ord publishes the following decision in the case of a scilder, who was tried by a Garrison Court-martial, on a charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, for saying that he would go and speak to his company commander, after the 1st sergeant of the company had refused him permission to do so.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1879.

Commanding General, Dept. of Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of April 25, 1879, relative to the trial of Private James Jolly, Co. K, 20th Infantry, by Garrison Court-Martial, for conduct prejudicial, etc., I have the honor to inform you that the General of the Army decides that there is nothing in the case which would warrant a trial and conviction by a Garrison Court-martial. Every soldier should have the right to speak to his captain, and the 35th Article of War gives him the further right to appeal to the next higher commander, etc. The case should be adjudicated by the Department Commander. I am, General, very respectfully, etc.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Gen. Ord's letter of April 29, 1879, which elicited the foregoing decision, was as follow:

Referring to the record of the proceeding of the Garrison Court-martial, convened at Fort Brown, Texas, per S. O. No. 12, c. s., Post of Fort Brown, in the case of Private James Jolly, Co. K, 20th Infantry, herewith enclosed, it appears that this soldier, having been refused permission by the 1st sergeant of the company to speak to his company commander, replied: "I will go anyway,"—this is made the subject of a charge against Private Jolly.

Can authority be delegated, by a company commander to his 1st sergeant, to refuse permission to, or prevent, the men of the company from making complaints, or appeals, to the commanding officer of the company?

Before publishing a general order relative to this subject, I prefer that the case be laid before the proper authorities, for a decision, whether a soldier has a right to complain to his captain, without permission of a non-commissioned officer; and, if so, can the complainant be legally tried for stating that he would do so?

General Orders No. 7 also publishes a letter from General Ord on the subject under discussion, to the Hdqrs of the Army, dated Dec. 7, 1875, in which he says:

It will be readily understood, if the soldier cannot lay his grievances before, or appeal to, his company commander, without permission of his 1st sergeant, or being accompanied by him or a duty sergeant, that he is, in a great majority of cases, liable to be practically without redress, unless at the option of the sergeant. To sanction such a rule would be just as absurd as to require a child to apply to its father through its nurse. Judging by their failures to interfere, many regimental and post commanders seem to think company commanders have the right in this matter virtually to place the management of their companies in the hands of sergeants. In the Department of Platte I took active measure against this evil; but experience shows me that it is looked on by many officers as a custom of service, and needs the interposition of the highest military authority. I will add that the practice herein referred to is not, as might be supposed, confined alone to officers who are desirous of relieving themselves of an irksome duty. Some of them are believed to be brave men and competent officers, but they have adopted a custom which is directly at variance with the spirit of the Articles of War and the interests of the Service.

This hits straight at an evil too common in the Service. 1st sergeants should be allowed to exercise the duties of their position in such a responsible manner as to gain the respect and obedience of the men, but their authority should always be exercised under the restraining eye of the company commander, on whose vigilance and discretion rest entirely the welfare of the company. If each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier would only do his duty (with all the word implies), there would be no occasion for such letters and decisions as the above, which, though necessary to settle special points at issue, nevertheless tend to destruction of discipline, as evincing and making public a laxity in the performance of duty on the part of those whose pride it should be to maintain the dignity and discipline of the Service. The company commander should command his company and not delegate, in any shape or form, his lawful responsibilities.

## THE SOLDIER AS CITIZEN.

ALTHOUGH the brief summary in our last week's letter from West Point, of Gen. Pope's address to the graduating class, conveyed its pith and spirit, yet the text of the address, as it lies before us, tempts us to additional digest.

In welcoming the young officers to the fellowship of the Army, Gen. Pope said:

Of all professions known among men, the military profession imposes upon its followers the heaviest burden and compels to the hardest but the most thorough school of self-discipline and improvement. In this severe school you must expect to be treated courteously, it is true, but with scant consideration for personal wishes or personal feelings. The great and absorbing function of the Army is the performance of duty. All things else are incidental or subservient to this high purpose, and no man's preferences or prejudices are suffered in any manner to traverse its execution. You will be required to perform duties to the last degree distasteful, and possibly in association with or subordinate to persons even more distasteful than the duty itself. You will be exposed to harsh treatment and perhaps to unjust criticism, hard to bear but which admit of no remedy. The sure guide through all such trials is found in that sublime embodiment of all the wisdom of all the ages: the "Sermon on the Mount." Take no heed of aught else than your duty; neither what you shall eat nor what you shall drink, nor wherewithal you shall be clothed. Do your duty thoroughly and conscientiously, regardless of time or circumstance.

Gen. Pope also struck a resounding chord when he reminded the young officers of the kind of men whom they are likely to command. "In a free country," he said, "and among a free people, the real heroes of every war are found in the ranks; nameless men, perhaps, but men who have taken up arms with the sole purpose to serve their country, and with intelligent knowledge of the object for which they dare the perils of battle and disease." And, "pursuing this thought, in its relations to the annual decoration day and like tributes paid to the dead soldiers, Gen. Pope said:

It is because they were citizens; because they shared our interests and our feelings; because they sympathized in our hopes and aspirations; because they were of us and with us, and because they laid down their lives in a cause dear to us all; for these reasons, and not because they were soldiers only, do we meet around their graves to mourn over them with sorrowful remembrance. Not merely nor mainly for their valiant deeds in war do we honor them. We honor them because they exhibited the highest qualities of citizens; because they stood ready to maintain in arms the principles of civil government which they held sacred in peace, and because they hastened to pay the last great sacrifice to the safety and welfare of their countrymen. Knowledge of every popular movement and deep interest in all that interests our countrymen, or affects our institutions from day to day; not the interest of a looker-on merely, but the profounder interest of a sharer alike for good or ill, be ours the duty to seek and to feel. And should other great wars unhappily occur, let it not be said of us, that we were without knowledge of the cause or interest in the object. So long as the soldier remains one of the people; so long as he shares their interests, takes part in their progress, and feels a common sympathy with them in their hopes and aspirations, so long will the Army be held in honorable esteem and regard, and so long will the close tie which should bind together the soldier and the citizen be perpetuated among us.

Such are the passages, in addition to those we presented last week, chiefly worthy of note in Gen. Pope's address at the Military Academy.

## THE HAZEN-STANLEY TRIAL.

ON the 17th, the proceedings and findings of the Court-martial in the case of Colonel D. S. Stanley and Colonel W. B. Hazen, of which General Hancock was president, were made public. The charges and the proceedings have been set forth at length in our columns, and it only remains to add that it now appears that the Court found Gen. Stanley guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be admonished in general orders by the General of the Army. This General Sherman did, in the following order:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the case of Colonel D. S. Stanley are approved. Colonel Stanley will resume command of his regiment. The General Court-martial convened by General Orders No. 66, of March 20, 1879, is hereby dissolved; the members and military witnesses, including Colonel Hazen, will resume their respective posts of duty.

In reviewing the voluminous record of this case the General of the Army affirms the judgment of the Court that Colonel Stanley, in writing to Colonel Hazen, then abroad, the threatening letter of September 6, 1877, and afterwards in allowing the publication of the charges in the New York *Times* of March 14, 1878, committed a breach of discipline. He had a perfect right to prefer the charges and specifications which he had done from New York, on the 6th day of July, 1877, but when advised that the President of the United States had considered them, and had decided that the best interests of the Service would not be advanced by a General Court-martial, it was his plain duty to have submitted gracefully.

The law officers of the Government have decided that the United States can arraign for trial any officer, for offences committed more than two years before the order for the assembling of the court. For this reason the charges against Colonel Hazen cannot be inquired into by General Court-martial, so that this trial and judgment must stand as the final decision of all the matters raised in the controversy. Both parties will be careful that the Service be not injured by a revival of this subject.

While upon this subject we may note that Gen. Hazen has brought a civil suit for slander against Gen. Stanley, in Western New York, and the latter has received a summons. He will be defended by Gen. Martin T. McMahon and Col. Horatio C. King, his former counsel.

THE memorial to Dr. Coues, referred to in the JOURNAL of last week, begins as follows: "To Elliott Coues, Esquire, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army: We, the undersigned, beg leave to express our high appreciation of the 'Bibliographical Appendix' to your work 'Birds of the Colorado Valley,' being No. 11 of the Miscellaneous Publications of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories under the charge of Dr. Hayden. And at the same time we wish to place on record our gratitude to that gentleman

and to the authorities of the Department to which you are attached, for the liberality they have shown in granting you permission to stay at Washington for the completion of this and other important works upon which you have now been so long and so usefully engaged." Then the memorial goes on to express, in the highest terms, praise of the industry, application, and "thorough knowledge of the subject under consideration" possessed by Dr. Coues, to describe him as a remarkable bibliographer, and to express a hope that his work will be enlarged to include a complete bibliography of ornithology. "This brings us to one of the chief objects of this memorial, which is to express our sincere hope that time and means will be found you to prosecute in Europe the great undertaking you have commenced so well, and bring it to a successful conclusion. Should the authorities who preside over the department to which you belong—and especially the Surgeon General of the United States Army—who have hitherto so liberally granted you facilities for the scientific work you have performed, be disposed to furnish you with these means of perfecting your undertaking, we are convinced that it will reflect great credit to them and the country to which you belong. We on our part, so far as England is concerned, are ready not only to welcome a brother ornithologist, but also to render you every assistance in our power." The value of this remarkable memorial will be understood, when we add that the first eight signatures appended to it are those of: W. H. Fowler, F. R. S., etc., President of the Zoological Society; T. H. Huxley, Sec. R. S.; Charles Darwin, F. R. S.; St. Geo. Mivart, F. R. S., Sec. L. S.; Alfred R. Wallace; A. Guenther, F. R. S., Keeper of the Department of Zoology, British Museum; Philip Lutley Sclater, F. R. S., Sec. Zool. Soc., London; Alfred Newton, F. R. S., V. P. Z. S., Prof. of Zoology, Univ., Cambridge. And about thirty other names of experts in this department of study, follow.

WE have received from Gen. Gibbon a letter, which, as its form shows, is not for exact publication, but for suggestion; but which nevertheless puts its point so clearly that we must take the liberty of printing a part of it just as it stands. We omit, however, reproducing the sketch of the figure of a soldier, which accompanies it, because we think that any military rifleman will understand the A., C., F., etc., from the General's own description. Under date of St. Paul, June 11, he says:

Will you permit me to call attention to what I deem a defect in the Creedmoor system of target practice? As I understand it, the target used in the Creedmoor system is marked off into circles, and each shot is given a value in accordance with the circle within which it strikes. In military bodies the object generally of accuracy in shooting is to hit the size of a man at various distances. Now if a man were a sphere, the system of circle values would be all right and appropriate, but he is an animal whose vertical dimensions are three times as great as his horizontal ones, and hence a shot which strikes a foot to the right or left of the vertical plane of fire is not as valuable as one which strikes anywhere close to the plane of fire, so long as it is within the limits of a man's height. Besides this, we all acknowledge that line shots always possess a merit of marksmanship not awarded to shots which strike out of line. A marksman who uniformly plants his shot well in the plane of fire, no matter if he strikes too high or too low, seems to me to merit more praise as a marksman than he who does not hold his rifle steady enough to prevent his shots from flying to the right and left. I think, therefore, that our targets should be so constructed as to give a greater value to line shots, and this could be done by converting the circles in ellipses with the long axis vertical and in the plane of fire. I enclose a rough sketch to exemplify my idea. It is undoubtedly that a bullet striking at A. or C. is more apt to do execution on the field than one which strikes at B., although all three are exactly the same distance from the "centre." In accordance with this idea, I propose a target with a circular bull's-eye 8 inches (say) in diameter, outside of this comes an ellipse whose shorter axis (horizontal), is 8 inches, and longer axis (vertical), is 24 inches, and outside of this a second ellipse with axis respectively of 20 and 60 inches. All shots which strike within the circle count 5, and for greater accuracy a white centre of 2 inches in diameter might be drawn shots in which should count 6. Shots in 1st ellipse to count 4, in the 2d one 3. If it be objected to this system that a shot F which strikes 4½ inches only from the centre counts less than one striking at D. or E. 12 inches from the centre, the reply is it ought to count less, for in war it is a less valuable shot, and any system of target practice for war purposes should offer the highest prize to the most valuable shots.

The idea here put so convincingly by Gen. Gibbon is one which has forced itself more than once upon those most interested in teaching troops the thorough use of the rifle. When the men have reached a stage where they can secure a qualification of 35 out of 50 (Creedmoor rules), for the marksman's badge, it is certainly time that a more specific line should be drawn as to the target in use; and for this purpose the one proposed by Gen. Gibbon will, so far as we can now see, meet every want. For those just beginning the practice, however, a full surface is required. Paint your man on the target, if need be, but give the new marksman the 6x4 feet target in order that he may

observe the direction of his bullets, and so learn to correct inaccuracies of aim or holding.

LAST month, Mr. C. K. Peck, of Sioux City, sent to the War Office charges that Gen. Hazen had been guilty of the false endorsement of official papers, and of perjury. A short time since, he received the following answer to his letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1879.  
C. P. Peck, Esq., Sioux City, Iowa:

SIR: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, enclosing charges and specifications against Col. Wm. B. Hazen, 6th Infantry, I have respectfully to invite your attention to the report of the General of the Army, to whom the charges have been referred, quoted below. His views are concurred in by this Department.

"The subject matters herein charged in specifications 1, 2 and 3, Charge 1, occurred more than two years ago, and are consequently outlawed."

"The second charge alleges matters prior to May, 1877, therefore outlawed. The only vital charge is the third, perjury, a civil crime, punishable by indictment and trial by a civil court, and not by a military court. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

According to the Pioneer *Press*, Mr. Peck does not concede that the charges are outlawed, and says that those of endorsements "relate to transactions which took place on May 18th, 1877. The letter of the Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt of these charges on May 10th, 1879. They were thus filed within the period of two years fixed by the statute of limitations as necessary to have expired in order to outlaw the charges. If filed at any time within the period they can, as lawyers advise him, be taken up for trial at any time thereafter. Mr. Peck proposes to write to the Secretary of War calling attention to the evident chronological miscalculation on which the report of the General of the Army is based, and to press his demand that the charges be tried by Court-martial." The question would seem to be one of very simple facts—indeed, of figures; and the dates marked on the papers ought to be accurate and decisive.

THE board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the plans of refrigerating vessels made their report June 12. The board was composed of Chief Engineer David Smith, Passed Assistant Engineer C. R. Roelker, Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen, and Naval Constructor W. L. Mintonye. After a close study of the problem to be solved, and a careful examination of all plans presented, the board find that the plans of Mr. John Gamgee show the most thorough and intelligent consideration of the subject, and promise to do the required work most efficiently and economically. They, however, recommend some important modifications, and among them a change in the plans of the vessel. The vessel should be about 140 feet long, 26 beam and 18 feet from base line to underside of deck, with a displacement of about 510 tons, and draft of 10 feet above base line; to be built of steel, under the usual specifications for vessels of her class, with a wooden deck and deck houses of sufficient size for quarters, etc. The board know of no vessel in the Navy which could be economically utilized for the purpose, for the reason that it would be necessary to remove or rearrange her machinery and completely remodel the internal arrangements. The report has been communicated to the National Board of Health, who report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The National Board of Health have considered the report of the board of naval officers, and endorse the preference expressed for the Gamgee plan, even without the modifications suggested. They have so reported to Secretary Thompson.

THE Department of Texas, or that part of it along the Rio Grande, is likely to have a new excitement in the stirring affairs across the border. A Laredo dispatch of Sunday says: "Trustworthy telegraphic information from the City of Mexico, June 11, says that Gen. Negrete, commanding the Mexican army, has pronounced against Diaz. He has left the city with three thousand adherents. Diaz is in pursuit. Valdars, President of the Supreme Court, is acting President. Congress has disbanded. Diaz has removed Gens. Trevino and Naranjo, and has appointed Gen. Tolentino to the command of the Monterey district." It looks as if affairs would be lively for the summer, in the sister republic. But later advices indicate that Negrete has thus far very few adherents.

THE French iron-clad *Luganissiere* arrived in New York Harbor, Tuesday evening, June 17, and will be shortly followed by other vessels of the West Indian fleet. She saluted the United States flag at Governor's Island on the morning of the 18th June; the courtesy was at once returned from the guns of Castle Williams. Rear-Admiral A. Peyron, commandant of

the fleet, accompanied by his staff, paid an official visit to Major-General Hancock, at Governor's Island, during the forenoon of the 18th June, and a salute was fired in his honor by the field battery at Fort Columbus. General Hancock returned the visit on the 19th June, and was received with the honors. The French war vessels are expected to remain in the Harbor for two or three weeks.

RUMOR again has it that the present adjutant-general, paymaster-general, quartermaster-general and senior inspector-general of the Army will be retired from active service at an early date. This would leave Col. Drum the senior assistant adjutant-general, Col. N. W. Brown the senior assistant paymaster-general, Col. D. H. Rucker the senior assistant quartermaster-general, and Col. D. B. Sacket the senior inspector general of the Army.

THE forty-fifth commencement of the Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, will take place June 22, 23 and 26. On the last day the cadets will be exercised in infantry and artillery drill, fencing, sabre exercise, signalling, review and dress parade and firing salute, under the direction of Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. A. (retired), the military instructor at Norwich University.

A GENERAL meeting of the Military Service Inst'nt is to be held in the Library of the Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. II., to-day (Saturday), June 21, 1879, at 12.30 P.M. Papers will be read, entitled "Remarks on the Articles of War," by Bvt. Lieut Col. G. N. Lieber, U. S. A.; and "The Organization, Administration and Instruction of Foreign Artillery, as Compared with our Own," by Bvt. Major J. P. Banger, U. S. A., followed by discussion.

THE Arab insurgents of the province of Constantine attacked the military post of Redaa last week. The position was defended by two companies of chasseurs and a squadron of spahis, who repulsed the attack. The insurgents lost fifty killed. A column which left Batna Monday encountered 600 insurgents in the Onctionba hills, and dislodged them with artillery.

THE address of Gen. Hawley at Albany, some extracts from which we give in another column, was a noble, timely and brilliant defence of the profession of arms as practiced in the land and naval forces of our republic. His words will go straight to the hearts of the officers and men of the two services, and meet a warm and grateful response there.

THE continual plunderings and attacks suffered by white settlers near the Canadian border have caused a strong scouting expedition to be prepared at Fort Keogh against the hostile Sioux. It is expected to comprise about 700 troops, under direction of Gen. Miles, whose management of such matters is usually a guarantee of success.

PRELIMINARY preparations for the world's fair in New York are being made, and the question of site is being discussed. Governor's Island is the latest site proposed, with especially constructed and arranged ferry boats, and a bridge of boats across Buttermilk Channel connecting the island with the shores of Brooklyn.

THE American Society of Civil Engineers held their eleventh annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday of this week, June 17. During the meeting, the society visited Pittsburgh to inspect the Government works for the improvement of the river there.

POOR Paraguay, which has hardly had time to repair the ravages of its hard war with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, is now likely to be plunged into internal disorders. Tidings from Rio Janeiro say that Gen. Julian Godoy has overthrown President Bareiro, and seized the reins of government.

ONE hundred recruits left David's Island Wednesday last and fifty left Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Thursday last, for the 5th United States Infantry via Fort Snelling, Minn.

WE are informed that the new Army Register will be issued about July 15, and will be revised and corrected up to the first of that month, thereby giving all the recent promotions, enlistments, etc.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

### COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your last week's number "Gardeblen" criticizes Gen. Fry's recent article on "Command of the Army." I do not think he grasps the meaning of the article in its entirety. I have read and re-read the article, and think I understand what Gen. Fry meant when he wrote "the President cannot delegate the command (of the Army) if he would." The preceding paragraph gives the clue, where it says that Congress has no right to *dictate* the President of the duty imposed upon him by the Constitution. He may *command* a subordinate to do certain things, to turn over his responsibility (or delegate it, if you please) to another, but can the President "turn over" his responsibility under the Constitution? We rather think not.

ROBUR.

### RECORD OF TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It appears strange that the Prussian system record the shooting at the target is not adopted in our country.

It is the most simple and at the same time the most clear system—for example:

4 4 - 3 . 3 2. 2 - 5 5 -

Every hit is herewith so clearly designated as to give the company commanders very little trouble, at the end of each shooting period, to make correct statistics.

Such statistics are in the Prussian service of great importance, as at the same time a meteorological report is annexed to show the conditions under which the respective target practices were held. F. P. M.

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

### OUR CAVALRY.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, Wyo., June 10, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the interests of progress and culture in the Army, and particularly in the cavalry arm of the Service, I desire through the columns of the JOURNAL to call attention to the admirable article on "Our Cavalry," published in the last number of the "United Service Magazine," from the pen of that accomplished general, Philip St. Geo. Cooke.

Every officer in the Service should read it, and every cavalry officer should study it. It has the true ring. It indicates the stuff of which a cavalry soldier should be made.

Sharp sabres, sharp spurs, good horses, stalwart men, with leaders of discretion and good judgment, and our cavalry has nothing to fear, except the dejected and mistaken men in our ranks who seek to convert us into mounted mongrels.

Very respectfully, W. M.

### WHY SOLDIERS DESERT.

MONTANA TERRITORY, May 26, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I noticed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, not long since, a short article from a soldier, enquiring into the unnecessary delay in paying off troops, and assigning this as the primary cause for the many desertions that are daily occurring on the frontier. I am sure that he is sadly mistaken in regard to this being one of the causes of desertion. The primary cause of most of the desertions is in the kitchen. The way to a soldier's heart is sometimes through his stomach. Feed him well, and he is contented; but where you put a man down to a few spoonfuls of dry hash, a slice of bread, and colored water for coffee, and two pounds of sugar in ten gallons of this villainous decoction, every morning for three months, and call it a breakfast, and but little better for dinner, it is enough to drive many more from the ranks.

The 1st sergeant and the captain make the company; they can make it a good one, or a bad one, just as they see fit. At some posts are many injustices practiced upon the men by the 1st sergeant, which drive them to desert. For instance: When he is prejudiced against a man he will often put him on duty before his turn, or give him all the dirty jobs. Other 1st sergeants are not governed by prejudice; and in any case evils could be avoided if the captain of the company would take more interest in affairs and look after things a little more closely.

The military laws are sufficient to cover everything if they were properly administered; the Government allows every man plenty to eat, if it were properly managed. I have often seen a captain visit his company mess hall while the men were at dinner, and ask if there was any man there that did not get enough to eat. Many of them would glance at the 1st sergeant and see h—l written in his countenance for the man that dared open his mouth. But some captains are able to see for themselves without asking questions; they must exercise their judgment.

There are three classes of men in the Army; first, we find the man that has some regard for his oath and will not desert under any circumstances; next come those who will remain if they are well treated, but have no regard for an oath; the third class are those who enlist with the determination of deserting whenever it suits their convenience. Strike at the true

causes of desertion and not at imaginary ones. If soldiers were dealt with as fairly by all officers as by the paymasters they would have no cause of complaint.

A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

### ARMY CHAPLAINS.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., June 4, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will you permit a few words, suggested by a short editorial in your issue of May 24, upon a bill recently introduced into Congress, defining, etc., the duties of chaplains in the Army? It is not my purpose to discuss that bill, though from a hasty consideration of it, there seem to me to be many excellent things in it. I desire only to refer to that part of your editorial which assumes that the existence of the office of chaplain in the Army, and of course in the Navy, and everywhere else in the United States, when filled by State or Government appointment, is contrary to the genius of our Constitution.

You say that there is no union of church and State in this country. That is true, as every citizen knows. But what does that mean? It means, simply, that there is no one particular denomination of Christians which is recognized by the Government as a State church, whose establishment is supported by the Government. England has an established church. The Protestant Episcopal church is endowed and supported by the English government. Its bishops sit in the House of Lords. In that sense the United States has no church establishment, and probably very few of her citizens desire it. But the United States Government is not entirely irreligious. The large majority of its citizens, probably not less than two-thirds, believe that human government is an ordinance of God, and is responsible to God for its action. Hence regularly ordained ministers of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, which is the religion of the majority in this land, are appointed or selected, to open the sessions of the Legislatures, State and National, with prayer to God. And other regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel of Christ are commissioned to preach the word of God, and administer religious consolation to the soldiers and sailors, and officers and families of the Army and the Navy. Has there been any remonstrance sent to Congress by the taxpayers of the country, against this system, by which the religious instruction of the Army and Navy is carried on?

Another word as to Mr. McCook's bill. There is a large number of soldiers, in the Army, who are baptized members of the Roman Catholic Church. Why should they not be allowed the ministers of their own church for their religious instructors and confessors? This would be religious toleration, and not the union of church and State—just that toleration and liberty for which many of the early settlers of this country sought in inhospitable shores.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

[We cheerfully make a place for the foregoing communication. Undoubtedly officers and soldiers of a given faith should be aided to get religious culture and worship, if practicable, according to that faith. The practical question is as to the means of doing this, most consonant with Army customs and soldierly discipline. We should certainly deplore any annual ecclesiastical electioneering.—ED. JOURNAL.]

### SONS OF OFFICERS AT WEST POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: If not too impertinent I should like to ask you a few questions, which I am led to do on account of your West Point letter in this week's issue. Do you think it is fair and right in this Democratic Republic of ours to have an hereditary caste of military and naval officers, or do you think it is giving every man the equal chance for his son to attain one of these coveted positions, when they are to a large extent monopolized by officers of the Army and Navy for their sons, the fathers meanwhile occupying high positions in these Services, and drawing liberal salaries from the General Government? When young Casey graduated, the other day, that made three generations of Caseys in the Army. There is a brother of Casey the Colonel of Engineers in the Army also, I believe, but of this I am not quite sure. I do not think it is right for an Admiral in the Navy to saddle his sons, one on the Army and the other on the Navy, to the exclusion of others, who may not be as able to give their children a start in life as well as can a highly paid Admiral. Take Col. Michler of the Corps of Engineers: he has a son in the Army and a son in the Navy; do you think all this is fair, or tending to popularize these Services among the people? I maintain it is not, and some day it will be found out by the gentry who monopolize everything. Is there any difference in this respect between the rulers of the Army and Navy here, and the Russells, Ellotts, and other aristocratic families who absorb all the good things in England? None whatever; yet we call England a monarchy cursed with an hereditary aristocracy. We are fast becoming the same, with generation after generation of Caseys, Almys, Porters, Rogerses, Macombs, Michlers, Abbots, etc., filling the good things in both our Services, that should not be hereditary possession for any set of officers. The talk of the fathers devoting themselves to the profession is good—methinks they are well paid for it. I was three years and ten months in an infantry regiment during the war, was wounded twice (both slight wounds), was promoted to a lieutenant on the field at Gettysburg, mustered out, and have not got a cent from the Government since; and there is no fear that I can saddle my son, or two sons on the Army and Navy. There is a standing order against employment of two of a family in the several Departments at Washington, operating sometimes very unjustly against the poor clerks here. Why does not that order affect officers as well? It cannot be said that their services are so much greater. All the gratuitous puffing about

West Point won't render it popular as long as this kind of thing I have just protested against is in vogue. We are too well posted in military affairs of late and West Point and its doings are not the *arcana* they once were. *Audi alteram partem* is a good motto.

Yours, respectfully, CELEST ET AUDAX.  
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1879.

[Our correspondent appears to forget that the tendency of successive generations to follow the same profession is not peculiar to the Army and Navy. Why it should be regarded as savoring of aristocracy with them more than with other professions we do not see. Officers have no prescriptive rights to appointments to the Military or Naval Academy for their sons. Indeed, their possibilities for securing such appointments are less than any other class. Our correspondent, for example, can if he has a son of proper age, apply to his Congressman for an appointment or ask the President to give him one at large. Most officers, on the other hand, having no local habitation are limited to the favor of the President. In what way does our correspondent propose to prevent him from exercising his power of appointment in favor of officers? Would he prohibit him from admitting their children to the Academies? Is that his idea of democracy? Congress has actually gone as far as it well can in this direction by reducing the number of appointments at large from forty to ten. We have less to fear in this country from aristocracy than from plutocracy. Such merchants as Vanderbilt, Astor and others, can not only put their sons into their own business but in a measure make them independent of law and public opinion by bestowing upon them that "mighty dollar" which is so generally the object of worship. Further consideration will, we think, show our correspondent that there is little to fear from men who are controlled by law and authority. So far we have no excess of them in this country.—EDITOR JOURNAL.]

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1879.

By the time your readers see this, it is more than probable that Congress will have finished up all the business of the extra session, and that the members will be on their homeward ways. It is thought that the President will approve the Army Appropriation bill, and soon, except the anxiety incident to the still unsettled condition of the rearrangement scheme of some assistant surgeons, there will be nothing to disturb the peace and quiet of the Army until next December.

After all, there has been but little damage done to the Army at this session, and, on the contrary, much cause for congratulation. The promotions incident to the large number of retirements have been unusually numerous. Officers of every grade, from colonel to 2d lieutenant, have received promotion that two years since they had no idea of receiving for years to come; and it is still to be hoped that the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General to the effect that the promotions cannot date back to the date of the occurrence of the vacancies will not be considered as a settlement of the matter.

Then there has been no reduction of the Army, and there are not only places for all the graduates of this year, but it is altogether probable that those non-commissioned officers who have been examined and recommended for promotion will now receive their appointments. In regard to these latter, there is no question at the War Department as to the appointments being made, but it has been suggested that all of the non-commissioned officers who have been or who are to be examined, should wait until all the examinations are completed, and that then they should be rated according to merit in deciding the order of rank they are to hold. This is hardly fair to those who passed, months since, and have received their certificates. The only fair way would seem to be to appoint them in the order in which they passed their examinations; and we think that this will eventually be the decision of the Secretary of War. We believe it is the opinion of both General Sherman and General Townsend that this is the fair rule to adopt.

And now comes the matter of appointments from civil life. This is one of considerable interest to the cadets of the first class at West Point; for, should the President consider himself authorized to make civil appointments after the graduates of this year and the non-commissioned officers are provided for, the next graduating class might be obliged to all come in as additional. If we mistake not, the law says that the President cannot make appointments unless there are more vacancies than there are members of the next graduating class; and if this is so, we do not see how there can be many civil appointments made now. But there is a very great pressure for appointments, particularly from the Southern members, who think that the representation in the Army from their section is not sufficiently great, and there are some very good reasons for both the President and the Secretary of War to wish to gratify the members of the majority in the Senate. It is not likely, however, that this point will be settled for some weeks yet.

The President has approved the proceedings in the case of Major Haller. The point made in this case, by the Judge Advocate-General, was this: That inasmuch as the approval of the action of the board made a civilian an officer of the Army, the whole thing was contrary to law. But the joint resolution of Congress only required that the board or court should decide whether there was ever any law for the dropping of Major Haller from the rolls of the Army, and the court decided, as a matter of course, that the Major was never legally out of its service, and it is presumed that he will be restored to his rights.

In the case of General Fitz John Porter the matter is in a state which is perfectly satisfactory both to the General and his friends. It has been referred to Congress by the President, for such action as may be considered best to insure perfect justice in the case. It is not probable that any thing further will be done until the regular meeting of Congress in December next.

Mr. Goode's bill explanatory of the bill of February last, relating to the three months' extra pay to the Mexican veterans, was at last accounts in the hands of Mr. Herbert, the sub-committee, and it will probably sleep with the bill for the relief of General Schuyler Hamilton, and the thousand and one other bills which cannot come up at this extra session. It is believed that the Mexican veteran bill will pass in some shape at the next session, but there are many who do not believe that Congress will pass a bill placing General Hamilton on the retired list of the Army. His Lincoln monument speech on Decoration Day was calculated to make him some enemies who have votes.

General Jo. Johnston, who also bears honorable scars, made the motion in Congress to adjourn on the 30th of April, in order to give an opportunity to those who might wish to take a part in the ceremonies of Decoration Day. He also supported (not originated, as was incorrectly stated in some reports at first), the motion to strike out the section from the Army bill prohibiting promotions above the grade of captain.

EBBITT.

(Translation from the French for the Army and Navy Journal, by Wm. A. De Caenry.)

#### THE HOTCHKISS REVOLVING CANNON.

*Extract from the Report of the Imperial Russian Commission on Naval Artillery, Relative to Experiments had with the Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon, Nov 19, 1878*

The commission, after describing in detail the construction, the mechanism, and the operation of the piece, concludes its report with the following summary of the results of its experiments:

#### I. THE FACILITY OF MANAGEMENT.

The management of the gun is as easy as it is convenient. The employment of the butt and the peculiar construction of the *haussé* enable the piece to be pointed like a musket and to be aimed as easily as in off-hand firing—a consideration very important for rapidity of fire. The same gunner points the piece, changes freely its direction, and produces the discharge. A single assistant only is needed to supply the cartridges.

The commission thinks, however, that a certain skill in the service of the piece is necessary to the pointer, the rapidity of firing requiring him to simultaneously change direction with the left hand while operating the crank with the right, without taking his eye from the line of sight.

In relation to the *haussé*, the commission thinks that those with fixed graduations are preferable for rapidity, since they obviate the necessity of readjustment for each fire. It admits, at the same time, that this advantage carries with it the possibility of errors in pointing, from the liability of the fixed graduations being confounded with each other in rapidly changing the line of sight.

#### II. SOLIDITY OF THE MECHANISM.

The mechanism of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, composed of only a small number of strong pieces proportionally combined, affords all guarantee of solidity.

The commission fired 200 rounds without derangement, a single stop only occurring, arising from the fault of the pyrotechnist. A cartridge without powder having been inserted in one of the barrels, the fulminate alone exploded, and the projectile remained in the chamber when the cartridge shell was extracted. This obstacle to the entrance of another cartridge momentarily interrupted the firing; upon being removed the operation of the mechanism thereafter was unexceptionable.

#### III. RAPIDITY OF FIRING.

As each turn of the crank corresponds to a shot, the speed of the mechanism can accomplish 60 or 80 shots per minute; but the rapidity of firing is in reality less, depending as it does on the promptness with which the gun is fed with cartridges. The experiments of the commission have furnished the following results upon this point:

A. Firing at random: 33 shots per minute.

B. Firing at a field target, distant 200 *sagènes de 6 pieds* (360 m) from the gun; pointing at each fire: 20 shots per minute, of which 12 struck the target. Proportion of direct hits, 60 per cent.

C. To determine the rapidity and useful effect of the firing against a moveable object, 10 targets were employed, each of which represented the end view of a torpedo boat. These targets, disposed *en échelon* so as not to mask each other, were placed 30 *sagènes de 6 pieds* (54 m 90) apart, the first being 80 *sagènes* (146 m 4) from the gun, and the last 350 *sagènes* (610 m 50). In order to simulate as much as possible the firing against an approaching vessel, a shot was successively directed against each target, beginning at the last and ending with the first.

The first series of 10 shots, fired in 23 seconds, gave 4 hits, of which 1 was in the 10th target, 1 in the 3d, and 2 in the 1st. A boat, approaching at the rate of 41.7 knots, would have received 3 hits in running 270 *sagènes* (494 m 10).

A second series of 10 shots, fired in 60 seconds, and in the same order as the first, gave 3 hits—1 each in the 9th, 5th, and 2d targets—corresponding to 3 hits in a boat approaching at the rate of 16.4 knots.

A third series of 5 shots, fired in 45 seconds, and directed against 5 of the targets, beginning at the farthest and omitting each alternate one, gave 2 hits in the targets, corresponding to 2 hits in a boat approaching at the rate of 21.4 knots.

#### IV. INITIAL VELOCITY OF THE PROJECTILES.

The initial velocity of the brass shells, weighing 1

livres 6 solotniks (435 gr 18), fired with a charge of 19 solotniks (81 gr 18) of cannon powder, was 1311 feet (399 m 85). That of the steel shells, weighing 1 livre 19 solotniks (490 gr 64), fired with the same charge, was 1228 feet (374 m 54).

#### V. DIRECT FIRING AGAINST METALLIC PLATES.

The following results were obtained in firing against iron plates,  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (12.7 m) and 1 duine (25.4 m) in thickness, bolted to upright oaken posts:

A. The weighted brass shell [*obus en fonte testé*] freely perforated the iron plate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (12.7 m) at the distance of 3 cable lengths [*trous encablure*]. Fired the same distance against the plate of 1 duine (25.4 m) the same projectile broke in small pieces in making an indentation only.

B. The charged brass shell [*chargé en guerre*] fired the same distance, perforated the iron plate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (12.7 m) and burst behind the target. Under the same conditions this projectile produced only a slight indentation in the plate of 1 duine (25.4 m) and burst in front of the target.

C. The weighted steel shell, fired against the iron plate of 1 duine (25.4 m), produced a bulge of 2 duines (50.8 m) in depth, and detached fragments of the target. The hole was opened but the shell did not go through.

D. The charged steel shell struck the plate of 1 duine (25.4 m) and produced a bulge of  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (3.8 m) in depth only. The fragments of the burst shell fell in front of the target.

#### VI. OBLIQUE FIRING AGAINST THE PROW OF A TORPEDO BOAT, AT THE DISTANCE OF TWO CABLE LENGTHS.

1st Fire, Weighted Brass Shell.—The projectile struck the left bordering, at the top of the 2d bulkhead in front, traversed the 2d and 3d bulkheads, and struck a plate of iron of  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (12.7 m), representing the boiler of the boat, upon which it broke in damaging it slightly.

2d Fire, Weighted Brass Shell.—The projectile struck the right bordering in front of the 1st bulkhead, traversed the margin of the 1st bulkhead, and broke in ricochetting. The fragments produced 4 holes and 1 indentation in the 2d bulkhead; in the 3d, 3 holes and 1 indentation; and upon the iron plate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (12.7 m) 3 indentations, of which 1 was  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (9.52 m) in depth, and the other 2 feeble.

3d Fire, Steel Shell.—The projectile struck the right bordering near the 2d bulkhead, traversed this bulkhead, glanced toward the left, and, turning over, struck the plate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (12.7 m), upon which it left an oval impression of  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (12.7 m) in depth.

Throughout the firing the projectiles struck the bordering of the boat at angles between 15 deg. and 20 deg.

#### VII. EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSIONS OF THE PROJECTILES.

In order to study the effects of the explosions of the charged projectiles provided with Demarest fuses, the firing was directed against 2 pine targets— $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (25.4 m) thick; 3 *sagènes* (6 m 40) long; and 3 feet (0 m 915) high—the first placed 300 *sagènes* (549 m) from the gun, and the other 12 feet (3 m 60) behind the first.

Out of 8 shells fired, 4 burst between the 2 targets, and 4 after having pierced both. Seventy-six holes were observed in the second target—say 19 hits per projectile.

#### VIII. STUDY OF THE ACCURACY OF THE PIECE.

Firing for accuracy was made with brass shells, at targets distant 100, 300, and 500 *sagènes* (183, 543, and 915 m). These experiments furnished the determination of the mean quadratic deviation of these projectiles.

Distances.	Mean Quadratic Deviation.				
	Sagènes.	Mètres.	Horizontal.	Vertical.	
			Feet.	Mètres.	
100	183	0.12	0.0366	0.40	0.122
300	549	0.80	0.244	1.10	0.3355
500	915	1.30	0.3965	1.60	0.488

These quadratic deviations are superior by 1.75 duine (44.45 m) to those of the Engstrom cannon, but inferior by  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (63.5 m) to those of the light cannon of Baranovosky.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

From the experiments made with the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, the commission summarizes, in the following conclusions, its opinion of this arm:

1. The strength of the mechanism, the convenience of management, and the facility of dismounting and remounting the gun, are entirely satisfactory.

2. The facility of maneuvering and the cleverly of pointing are very remarkable. Upon these points the Hotchkiss revolving cannon has an incontestable superiority over all other arms of its class.

3. The precision of fire of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon is very satisfactory.

4. Under the head of rapidity of fire, the Hotchkiss revolving cannon has the advantage over the Engstrom and Baranovosky cannons.

5. The pivot of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon presents a remarkable feature. The Demarest fuses, however, failed of sensitivity.

6. The effects of charged shells upon wooden boats are satisfactory. The Demarest fuses, however, failed of sensitivity.

7. The effects of the projectiles upon the iron plates of  $\frac{1}{2}$  duine (12.7 m) and of 1 duine (25.4 m) thickness, and upon torpedo boats, are sufficient.

The commission, in view of these conclusions, is of opinion that it is expedient to introduce the Hotchkiss revolving cannon into the armament of the vessels of the Imperial Russian navy as a means of defence against torpedo boats.

\* Norm.—The *sagène de 6 pieds*, in use in the Russian navy, is equivalent to 1m83, and should not be confounded with the *sagène de 7 pieds*, equivalent to 2m13, in use ashore in that country.

+ An *encablure* is equal to 300 metres (*Aide-mémoire des Officiers du Génie, 1861*.)

## BRITISH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

More than half a century ago Napoleon I. said that the difficulty with the British army was to obtain non commissioned officers, because of the lack of education in the ranks from which these must rise. In that respect our system has since then much altered, but never has there been such a dearth of non commissioned officers as at the present moment. From every station and from every regiment comes the same complaint. It appears evident that some stringent measure must be adopted to improve the position, both peculiarly and socially, of the non-commissioned grades.

It is easy for the opponents of improvement to say that the class from which we draw our recruits is not such as to furnish non commissioned officers; but, after all, this is but an effect; the cause must be sought deeper down. There must be a cause or causes why the probability, nay, as it is now-a-days, the certainty of rapid promotion to the ordinarily educated and well conducted man does not attract to the ranks a class which would supply eager candidates for what ought to be a coveted distinction. It seems almost incredible that the chance of exercising authority over others, irrespective of increased pay and immunity from many irksome routine duties and barrack drudgeries, which make many soldiers stiffen into machines, should not be grasped at, for the man is very weak who loves not power; but so it is. There is a great difficulty in filling the non commissioned ranks at all. This arises partly from the fact that while in the service non commissioned officers have no clearly-defined position either in barracks or out of them. In barracks they are scarcely ever allowed scope sufficient to develop self-confidence. Some officers seem unable to comprehend the necessity of entrusting with responsibility every individual under them who is vested with authority, and judging of his capabilities by the result. In some cases non commissioned officers are so overlooked and needlessly harassed in the smallest details of their work, that they acquire no power of independent action. Out of barracks, in the non military world, soldiers are soldiers whether they wear stripes on their arms or not; and the fact that men are non-commissioned officers gives them no social position whatever. Again, mainly, stripes are begging because non commissioned officers have no outlook on leaving the service. Dismissing the chance of a commission which few care to take, and which fewer still desire, there is nothing before a man who leaves the service after his allotted period, leave it though he may from the highest non-commissioned grade, but a pension insufficient to support himself as a single man, and utterly inadequate to keep starvation from the door if he have a wife and family. A man may rise to be a non commissioned officer in the first two years of his service, may by years of unvarying steadiness and respectability, patience under the petty annoyances of discipline, and earnest self-devoted work for the good of the service, rise step by step up the ladder, albeit each step makes him more liable to fall, and renders his fall more crushing if he makes a false step, and at the last take his discharge after twenty one years—with a medal for long service and good conduct, to find that he must tout about for characters among officers who knew him in the service, some of whom perchance he has instructed in drill when they got their boy commissions, in order to get employment to keep himself and his family, and frequently from sheer want finds himself compelled to accept a position for which he is physically unfitted, and which socially and morally degrades him.

It is time we changed all this. In the barrack square, some of those in command shou'd learn to have higher thoughts of the dignity of the rank. Society should lose no chance of recognizing the rights of a class who would do it more credit than many who pass in unchallenged; and above all, it should be the duty of the State to provide certain and sufficiently remunerative employment relative to his rank, for every man who leaves the service as a non commissioned officer, if he is fit to work; or a pension on which he should be able to live, not starve, if his health fails him.—*Broad Arrow.*

## STEEL AND IRON GUNS.

THE *Thunderer* 38-ton fragments have arrived at Woolwich Arsenal; they are not at present open to inspection, but it is intended shortly to build them up, to take gutta percha impressions, and to use every available means to assist the investigation of the question as to the bursting of the gun. Whether at its birth place its manufacturers can succeed in throwing any more light on the subject, and whether, if they do it will meet with credence, may well be doubted. Probably few accidents have been the subject of half the scrutiny that has already been given to this matter; and seldom if ever has a committee been constituted to undertake such a task whose judgment ought to carry more weight than that which sat on this gun at Malta. Yet it is notorious that few believe in the verdict arrived at. Nevertheless we know that most reasonable men will acknowledge that the elements of uncertainty are brought to narrow limits. Two theories have principally been put forward, namely, that of Captain A. Noble and that of Sir W. Palliser. The first-named officer unhesitatingly ascribes the bursting of the gun to double loading—the latter to the setting up and wedging of the wad. No doubt it is somewhat perplexing to find that evidence can be produced to prove that the gun fired and that it did not fire at the simultaneous discharge immediately preceding the accident; that only two projectiles struck the water, and that, on the other hand, three were distinctly seen to do so; that in the act of loading smoke was seen to issue from the muzzle of the gun, and on the other hand that no smoke made its appearance in this way. Nevertheless there is really less at issue than may appear at first. Sir W. Palliser, whose position to judge, by the way, must not be compared with that of Captain Noble, agrees with the last named officer in the fact that the projectile wedged or was obstructed by some means in an extraordinary way, and that the strain fell on the gun in a weak place. Probably few now believe that the slipping forward of the shot is a possible means of accounting for the accident. Accepting the conclusion that the gun was thus subjected to an extraordinary severe strain, it will be for the new special committee on iron and steel guns to use the evidence thus laid before them to help them in their consideration of the respective merits of iron and steel guns. It will be a difficult matter to apply it, however, in any definite or practical way, as long as the question rests on the liability of guns to burst. Information of some kind, it is true, we may expect to be abundant very shortly. A little while ago there seemed a difficulty in finding a man who would take up the subject of the manufacture of heavy iron and steel guns at the United Service Institution. In a few months we may expect that many of our officers, if not our manufacturers, may have learned much at Essen about steel guns, and wrought iron guns they ought to be familiar with now. Herr Krupp hopes to make experiments with 100-ton and 70-ton steel guns next month, and has sent invitations to witness the experiments to some in this country. Nevertheless, we doubt whether the committee or any one else will be able to satisfy themselves on the question of liability to burst. At Spizas the Elswick 100-ton gun fired a 2,000 lb. projectile with a maximum velocity of 1,542 ft., giving somewhere over 33,000 foot tons of stored up work. The 80-ton gun at Shoeburyness was fired with a velocity of 1,600 ft., a projectile of 1,700 lb. weight containing at this velocity over 30,100 foot tons of stored up work. Now, neither of these guns suffered from the strain thus imposed upon them. It follows, therefore, that a similar performance ought not to injure the Krupp guns. Nay, if more attempted, it cannot be argued that the 100-ton gun also might not have borne more had it been called upon to do so; but if the respective powers of endurance of the guns cannot thus be brought out, in what way are they to be arrived at? We can scarcely expect really large guns to be tested to destruction; yet in what other way are we to come to a conclusion? Doubtless if a dozen 38-ton guns made on each system were burst, we should arrive at a very good notion of their relative powers and behavior when taxed beyond endurance. We should know at what point the steel generally went, and whether it went explosively, and the same with the wrought iron. As, however, such a programme is out of the question, it will be necessary to turn attention to other points. What are these to be? The penetration of armor hardly comes in, for it can make no difference to a projectile moving at a certain velocity through the air, whether it was fired from a steel breech-loader or wrought iron and steel muzzle-loader. Price is hardly a question that can be settled when only a few experimental guns are made. Yet if the question is to narrow itself to the respective merits of breech and muzzle loaders, the public will be disappointed. Perhaps in a short time we shall know something definite. Assuming the questions to be chiefly those of safety, of price, and of method of loading, it appears to us as if the investigation is likely to be attended with difficulty.—*The Engineer.*

## KRUPP'S GREAT GUN.

This gun is the largest specimen of steel ordnance yet made. It weighs 72 tons, with a calibre of 40 centimetres, or 15½ inches. The length of the gun is 32 feet 8 inches, and that of the bore is 28 feet 6 inches. The English 80 ton gun has a calibre of 16 inches, a total length of 27 feet, and a bore 24 feet long. The superior length of bore in the Krupp gun is thus apparent, being 21½ calibres, as against 18 calibres in the English gun. The material of which the Krupp gun is composed is steel throughout. The core of the gun consists of a tube running its entire length, as in the Woolwich gun, but open at the rear, the loading being at the breech instead of the muzzle. The tube of this large weapon being of such great length, it has been made in two portions, the joint being secured in a peculiar manner. Over the tube are four "jackets," or cylinders, of various lengths, supplemented by a ring over the breech portion. The gun is chambered—that is to say, the powder chamber has a greater diameter than the bore. The form given to the powder prisms, and the adjustment of the cartridge in the bore allow altogether an amount of space which gives 40 per cent. of air to the powder actually composing the charge. The gun is rifled on the poly-groove system, with a uniform twist, and the shot is rotated by means of a copper ring let into its circumference near the base. This ring, by filling the grooves of the rifling, also acts as a gas check, and seals the bore from the moment it is rammed into its place, without waiting for any "setting up" by the pressure of the powder gas on igniting the charge. The closing of the breech is effected by means of a sliding wedge, which passes across the bore and is there fixed. The construction of this wedge is highly ingenious and simple, one feature being that of rendering it impossible to fire the gun until the breech is effectively closed. The wedge is rounded at the back into the form of the letter D, so as to prevent the splitting of the gun by sharp angles. This modification of the wedge has made the Krupp guns much more secure than they

were some years ago, when the wedge was made square at the rear.

The charge of this monster gun is to be 385 pounds of prismatic powder, the projectile being a chilled iron shell of 1,660 pounds, with a bursting charge of 22 pounds of powder. It is estimated that the velocity of the projectile as it leaves the muzzle of the gun will be 500 metres, or 1,640 feet per second, corresponding to an energy of very nearly 51,000 foot tons. Calculations have been made for certain distances—namely, at 547 yards a velocity of 1,565 feet; at 1,094 yards a velocity of 1,502 feet; at 1,641 yards a velocity of 1,443 feet; at 2,187 yards velocity of 1,391 feet, and at 2,734 yards a velocity of 1,345 feet per second. This last range, it will be seen, is equal to 2,500 metres, the other distances given respectively 500 metres, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000. The Meppen shooting ground is admirably adapted for the trial of this great gun, there being an available range of 17,000 metres, or nearly 11 miles, with a breadth of 4,000 metres. It is not likely that the gun will be fired at any great angle of elevation, or even this noble range would be insufficient. It is estimated, rather as matter of curiosity than otherwise, that if the gun were fired with its axis raised to an angle of 48 deg. with the horizon, it would send its projectile to a distance of 15 miles. Great accuracy is also claimed for this weapon, as for all the Krupp breech loading guns. At the forthcoming trials targets will be placed at such a distance that the gun will have to be directed by other means than the visibility of the object to be hit. The largest steel guns previously made are Krupp's two 56-ton breech loaders, one of which is at Constantinople and the other at Cronstadt.—*London Standard.*

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

## VICE ADMIRAL JULES KRANTZ.

VICE ADMIRAL JULES KRANTZ was born December 29, 1821, and entered the French service in 1837. He was appointed midshipman September 1, 1839, and *enseigne de vaisseau*, November 16, 1843.

During the years 1843, 1846, 1847 he was attached to the brig *Surprise*, west coast of Africa station; *lieutenant de vaisseau* December 18, 1848. In 1852-53 he was attached to the Naval schoolship *Bord*, Capt. J. M. E. Degennes, stationed at Brest—Officer of the Legion of Honor, December 1, 1855; *Capitaine de frégate*, March 4, 1861; *Capitaine de vaisseau*, April 6, 1867, and commander of the gunnery ship *Louis XIV*, at Toulon in 1868-69. Captain Krantz from 1850 to 1868 served on the various stations of and in the Crimea. During the Franco-German war in 1870 he commanded Fort Ivry, and powerfully contributed to the defence of Paris on that side. It was in the same year that he was named a commander of the Legion of Honor. On February 14, 1871, he was appointed chief of cabinet and chief of staff to the Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral L. P. A. Pothuan, and on June 4 of the same year he was promoted to be rear admiral. In December, 1873, Rear Admiral Krantz was appointed to command the Naval division of the India and China seas, which command he retained until January, 1875, at which date his division was composed of the following vessels:

*Montcalm*, twelve guns, 3,400 tons, 450 horse power, screw armor-plated corvette flagship, Rear Admiral Krantz; Capt. S. N. J. Lespes commanding flag-ship.

*Volta*, six guns, — tons, 250 horse power, screw first class aviso, Captain Floucaud de Fourcroy.

*Décret*, six guns, — tons, 340 horse power, screw corvette à batterie barbette, Capt. Boe.

*D'Estremo*, six guns, — tons, 250 horse power, screw first class aviso, Capt. Joucla.

*Couleuvre*, two guns, — tons, 40 horse power, screw second class aviso, Lieut. Bellanger.

On August 16, 1876, Rear Admiral Krantz was appointed a member of the Council of Marine Works, vice Admiral Baron O. F. C. Didelot, president, and on December 1, 1877, he was promoted Vice Admiral, and a second time called to act as chief of cabinet and chief of staff to Vice Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine.

His post of attachment has been Brest, Toulon and Cherbourg successively.

## NEW MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents have recently been granted for military inventions:

Breech-Loading Firearm—Henry Bader, St. Martinsville, La. *Claim.*—1. The combination, with the double-groove catch secured to a gun-barrel, of the bifurcated sliding bolt, which engages therewith, and the finger-piece having its screw-threaded extremity projecting from the stock, together with a nut adapted by engagement with the finger-piece to clamp said bolt to its catch, substantially as set forth. 2. The combination, with the spring-catch secured to the forward hinged stock and formed with a traverse bend, of the main stock, whose forward end is provided with a recess counterpart in form to said bent spring, and adapted to automatically interlock with the same, substantially as set forth.

Military Accoutrements—Jacob E. Bloom, Cincinnati, Ohio. Saddle, ammunition belt, etc.

Magazine Firearm—C. E. Cochrane, Rutherford, N. J. In a box or tray for holding samples or papers, the combination with such box or tray, of the adjustable clamp arranged so as to act independently of the cover of the box, and to be held in a raised position by means of suitable springs secured to the floor of the box, and supporting devices.

Breech-Loading Firearm—F. W. Freund, Cheyenne City, Wyoming.

To Chas. E. Best, Jordan, N. Y., for a gun-lock.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).**—The officers and men qualified to compete for the marksman's badge, 1879, in this regiment visited Creedmoor on Friday, June 18, 130 men reporting at the armory in season to embark on the 8 A. M. train. Lieut. W. M. Moore, Co. K, Acting Adjutant, formed them into three provisional companies, under command of Captains Story, Perry, and Burtington, the detachment being under the immediate direction of Captain Charles H. Joy, Co. K, Captain Walker, regimental I. R. P., and Major M. B. Farr, Brigade I. R. P., being present as superintendents and instructors of the practice. The range was reached in due season, squads told off, and target assignments made, special care being taken that an officer should have the direct control of each firing point. In the forenoon the wind was of the very worst description, in fact, as expressed by one of the men, it was a "cork screw" wind, for it started down the range, and then made a complete circuit, only to return directly in the faces of the men. Under these circumstances it was no wonder that high scores were not recorded; in fact it was all the men could do to keep on the targets, so that bull's-eyes were, comparatively speaking, in their "mind's eye." However, the work was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and ere noon all had fired the requisite number of rounds at the first distance. After luncheon the practice was continued at the second distance, and as the wind settled for a short time the men and instructors took advantage of the lull, and a few very commendable scores were made. Unfortunately, however, the breeze again shifted, and things were worse and worse. Capt. Walker, for a new hand at the business, displayed much energy and ability in taking hold of green men, and obtaining all that was possible from their practice under the circumstances, while Major Farr, Brigade I. R. P., was indefatigable in his exertions to place and maintain the men of the 11th Brigade at the head of the division. At the close of the practice 50 out of the 130 men had qualified as marksmen, not a bad showing for the day and a first practice. Major Farr then placed the 80 men, in the 4th class, before the 100 and 150 yards targets, and succeeding in promoting 57, and of these 11 went to the next higher class, 2d. The discipline of the command was most perfect throughout the day, the brigade inspector directing that an officer should superintend each firing party, and personally supervising the carrying out of all needed instructions. The ammunition was carefully looked after and every detail of the practice properly carried out. The following are those winning the badge in this first practice. Sergts. W. L. Candee 39, C. Onderdonk and Capt. J. G. Story 36, Sergt. R. M. Johnson, Lieut. E. DeForest, and Priv. G. L. Fox 33, Priv. E. S. Bunker, Corp. F. A. Hand, and A. C. Owens 22, Corp. F. Wells 31, Sergts. Van Ingen, A. D. Becker, Privs. W. B. Smith, F. J. Griswold, and J. E. Courtland 30, Lieut. H. M. Gross, Sergt. D. C. Pinney, Corp. A. B. Hunt, Privs. J. Mathews, and R. S. Sinclair 29, Sergts. E. Guy, Jr., R. B. Malloy, Capt. F. N. Holbrook, and Priv. J. H. Stevens 28, Capt. H. Martin, E. A. Lewis, C. H. Joy, Corp. Allen, Privs. F. P. Harron, E. H. Adams, M. F. Cook, B. H. Richardson, L. S. Parsons, and W. G. Stack 27, Sergts. J. G. Koop, Chas. F. Frost, Corps. A. C. Saunders, L. Van Sinderen, E. T. Zschisch, W. J. Bruff, and Lieut. H. E. Waters 26, Lieut. H. Petit, Privs. H. C. Brown, J. W. Sweeney, J. H. Stearns, C. Osborne, E. W. Pinc, A. Bell, F. A. Adams, and J. F. Houghton 25.

**TWENTY-SECOND SEP. CO. INFANTRY, NEW YORK (SARATOGA).**—The second annual inspection and muster of this command was held on the grounds of the Congress Spring company, Saratoga, June 11. The company paraded in full uniform, without knapsacks, their quota not having been received from the State authorities, under command of Capt. J. S. Fassett, forming two platoons 20 files front. The ceremonies of the day were commenced with a review, Col. Briggs, A. I. G., being the reviewing officer. In line the men were most unsteady, a marked lack of attention being observed, while numbers continued to adjust hats, collars and whiskers, during the passage of the reviewing party. Heads, hands and feet might be said to be on the constant move during this part of the ceremony, much to the discredit of the company. Capt. Fassett is an old volunteer officer and a first class soldier, but altogether too lenient in the matter of discipline. "From small scorns large trees do grow," and if the captain had insisted on perfect discipline in the command while under arms, during the past winter's drill season, he would not have cause to blush for the unsteadiness of his men during these ceremonies. The passage was a great improvement over the line inspection, the marching and distances being excellent and salutes fairly good. When broken for inspection the unsteadiness noticed at the review was still more marked, for at the "place rest" many of the men stood in "place rest" while one or two left the ranks. A severe reprimand then and there would have greatly benefited the discipline of the company, yet the captain quietly passed over the delinquency. There is material in the command for a first class organization, many of the best young men of Saratoga being in the ranks; unfortunately, however, there are a number of veterans in the company who seem to feel that their past service warrants them in the ignoring of discipline and the falling into the old habit of "slouch" so common during the closing months of the late war, yet if the captain will be severe and insist on the full and perfect performance of the duty, in time the Citizens Corps will be an honor to the National Guard and a credit to the citizens of Saratoga Springs. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 12 non-com. officers, 2 musicians, 66 privates—total, 83. Absent, 2 non-com. officers, 17 privates—total, 19; aggregate, 102.

**ELEVENTH NEW YORK BRIGADE, BROOKLYN.**—When on the evening of June 10th the field officers of the 11th Brigade unanimously selected General E. L. Molineux as their chief, an act was performed which in course of time will greatly redound to the credit and advancement of the Brigade, high as it is to-day in drill and discipline. He is every inch a soldier, and, with his long and varied experience in active service, adds one more star to the galaxy of brave and accomplished officers who find in the National Guard of to-day something more than the fun and feathers of years long gone by. The Brigade, Division and State are greatly the gainers by this election. General Molineux entered the service of the State in 1854, and was a member of the famous Second Company, 7th Regiment, in the first campaign of the late war. He was most actively engaged in the organization of the 23d Regiment, and was afterwards elected its Lieutenant-Colonel. He raised the 159th N. Y. Volunteers in 1862, and was mustered into the service of the U. S. as its Colonel. He remained in service until the close of the war, serving in many and varied capacities both in line and staff, and was finally discharged with the brevet rank of Major-General U. S. Volunteers, bestowed upon him for gallant service in the field. At the close of the war he retired to the peaceful avocations of civil life; but the late Governor Dix, well knowing the stuff of which he was made, appointed him Major-General commanding the 2d Division. The Legislature, however, being opposed to him in politics, failed to confirm the appointment. We congratulate the Brigade on the election.

General Molineux, upon assuming command of the Brigade on Monday evening, June 16, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Charles N. Manchester Assistant Adjutant-General. Colonel Manchester enlisted as a private in the First Rhode Island Cavalry in 1861, and served with distinction, rising successively from the ranks to the grades of Second Lieutenant, Captain and Major. He took part with his command in the several campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and Virginia; was actively engaged during Pope's campaign at Cedar Mountain and second Bull Run; was with Shields in the Shenandoah Valley, and Burnside at Fredericksburg, and during 1863 in the Department of the Gulf. Colonel Manchester has never been identified with the National Guard, but the latter service is to be congratulated on the accession of so admirable an officer.

**SIXTH NEW YORK DIVISION (SYRACUSE).**—The annual spring meeting of the 6th Division Rifle Association was held on the range, East Syracuse, June 13, with two matches. The weather was most delightful, and the attendance of both visitors and marksmen most satisfactory to all concerned. The first contest of the day was the short range match, open to all comers, 200 yards, seven rounds, and after a close contest was awarded to Col. Jay E. Storke, of the 49th regiment, on a score of 30 out of the possible 35 points. There were nine prizes, the following being the winners: Col. J. E. Storke, 30; Lieut. D. S. Eaton, 30; Florian Mantel, 29; Sergt. Major Geo. White, 29; Capt. J. S. Barton, 29; A. C. Gates, 28; J. L. Mills, 28; O. G. Jones, 28; Sergt. L. L. Barnes, 28.

The second contest was the military team match, open to teams,

of twelve from any organization in the division, 200 and 500 yards, military rifles, five rounds per man. In this contest the old time rivals for bull's-eye honors, the 48th Oswego and 49th Auburn, were again pitted against each other. Since the decision in the Nevada match great rivalry has existed as to the rifle merits of these commands, and much interest was taken in the result of the match, particularly as it was known that several of the Moravians marksmen would shoot in the 49th team. The weather could hardly be improved, and as the men successively refired with hardly a point of vantage, the excitement steadily increased. At the close of the first distance the score stood: 48th 225; 49th, 220; and the Oswego men were most jubilant. Wind and weather held good during the second stage, and the Auburn boys went in to recover lost ground and win the match. Shot after shot was sent forward, the scores being of the best description; on the other hand the strain and excitement told on the Oswegolans, for more than one of their standbys broke down, and at the close the 49th was declared the victors with 13 points to spare. The following are the scores:

## 49TH REGIMENT.

	200.	500.	Total.
Sergt. Major F. A. Wright.....	21	21	42
Adj't. W. M. Kirby.....	22	20	42
Sergt. M. Kelly.....	19	21	40
Priv. S. H. Westover.....	19	19	38
Lieut. D. S. Eaton.....	19	18	37
Corp'l. J. Andrews.....	17	19	36
Capt. J. McCarlin.....	16	19	35
Corp'l. E. Wright.....	18	16	34
Sergt. J. L. Mills.....	18	16	34
Col. J. E. Storke.....	16	17	33
Sergt. P. H. Stafford.....	17	15	32
Priv. I. Dalton.....	18	13	31
	220	213	433

## 48TH REGIMENT.

	200.	500.	Total.
Capt. J. S. Barton.....	18	22	40
Lieut. C. V. Houghton.....	21	18	39
Lieut.-Col. C. V. Houghton.....	19	19	38
Sergt. L. L. Barnes.....	19	19	38
Priv. J. L. Wood.....	17	19	36
Capt. R. G. Post.....	19	17	36
Fred. Gardner.....	16	18	34
Priv. D. C. Hall.....	20	14	34
Lieut. C. A. Barton.....	20	13	33
Priv. P. T. Perkins.....	21	12	33
Priv. P. Connors.....	17	13	30
Sergt. Major Geo. White.....	18	12	30
	225	196	421

The 51st regiment, Syracuse, scored 404 points.

**FIFTH NEW YORK BRIGADE (BROOKLYN).**—June 12 was marksmen's badge day for the organizations of this brigade, 165 men reporting at the railroad depot in season to take the 8 A. M. train. The detachment consisted of the 13th regiment, 79, commanded by Capt. Harrison, Lieut. W. B. Brown, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice; 15th Battalion, 47, under command of Col. Meyenburg, Capt. Carroll, I. R. P., and 14th regiment, 39, Capt. Cardona, Capt. Browne, I. R. P. The whole under command of Col. Meyenburg, with Major H. S. Jewell, Brigade I. R. P., to direct the practice. The troops reached the ground in good season, and without delay the practice was commenced at 200 yards. The weather was excellent during the forenoon, sky somewhat hazy, with but a slight breeze, which did not interfere with the shooting. In the afternoon, however, the sky darkened and a right smart shower somewhat interfered with the practice. At the close of work for the marksmen's badge those who failed to qualify were at once returned to the 100 and 150 yards, and under the immediate supervision of Major Jewell commenced the class practice of the season. The following are those qualifying at marksmen:

12th Regiment (34).—Sergt. J. W. Chevalier, 36; Capt. R. S. Grim, 35; Priv. Geo. H. Goggs, Sergt. J. McNevin, 34; Sergt. W. G. Kraft, C. R. Trussell, J. J. Tevan, Lieut. W. J. Collins, 33; Priv. G. E. Reed, Corp'l. M. Dominicus, Sergt. C. Kein, L. Stevens, 32; Corp'l. G. M. Young, Priv. L. A. Meyers, 31; Priv. O. McGreenly, 29; Corp'l. H. H. Rusu, B. R. Darveau, J. W. Beech, Lieut. E. Merriam, 29; Corp'l. D. S. Bennett, L. Lubke, E. R. Chevalier, Priv. J. Sherman, Sergt. Pallett, 28; Corp'l. H. E. Smiley, Priv. B. Daley, Sergt. C. W. Carr, 27; Dr. C. A. Olcott, Sergt. Kihlholz, Priv. T. H. Jones, Lieut. W. A. Brown, 26; Sergt. E. Brogg, Priv. A. Phillips, W. F. Etherington, 25.

14th Regiment (23).—Capt. E. S. Browne, 38; Priv. F. Schulken, 25; Sergt. Charles Marston, 34; Lieut. H. Nutt, 33; Sergt. W. A. Johnson, Corp'l. C. L. Madison, 32; Priv. J. A. Boettcher, A. Bergquist, 30; Lieut. Packard, Sergt. Stillenwerf, 29; Lieut. J. J. Dixon, Sergt. A. O. Crane, P. Casey, Corp'l. E. Green, C. W. Bridges, 28; Capt. J. W. Nutt, Sergt. A. H. Collins, G. M. Belden, Priv. Hodderson, 27; Priv. W. H. Luckey, 26; Corp'l. J. Purves, 26; Priv. R. Cunningham, 25; W. J. Butler, 25.

15th Battalion (10).—Sergt. C. Lutz, 36; Priv. R. Konenian, 29; Sergt. J. Butter, Corp'l. B. Ottmer, Priv. J. Reise, 28; Lieuts. G. Werner, 27; E. Schiellien, 27; Col. J. B. Meyenburg, Priv. H. Witte, Sergt. A. Tattenhausen, 25.

**THIRD NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—The remaining regiments of this brigade, 8th and 9th, visited Creedmoor on June 16 to compete for marksmen's badge, 1879. The detachments assembled at their respective armories in season to take the 8 A. M. train from Hunter's Point, reporting as follows: 8th regiment 70, Lieut. Col. Schilling in command, Lieut. J. A. Gee, Acting I. R. P.; 9th regiment 50, Lieut.-Col. De Lucy in command, Capt. J. J. Carton, I. R. P.; Col. James Cavanaugh, 69th, in command of the detachment, and Major Joseph Holland, Brigade I. R. P., in charge of the practice. On reaching the ground, details for guard, markers, and scorers were quickly arranged, and by 9:30 the practice was commenced at the first range, 200 yards. The weather was not propitious, and few of the men were able to make satisfactory records in the first practice. The wind was strong and blustering, while the light varied as the heavy clouds drifted across the sky. Even the second practice at 200 yards was not commendable, and little hopes were entertained for good scores in either command. After luncheon the wind failed to settle or die out, and the second stage, 500 yards, was found even more troublesome than that at the shoulder distance. Here was a dilemma which must be got over at all hazards. The 7th had even a worse day, yet made a satisfactory return, and these regiments must hold up the credit of the brigade. The rules—circular—from the General Inspector of Rifle Practice prohibits sighting shots or more than two practices for this badge on the first day. The 2d Brigade had ignored these rules by allowing the men sighting shots, and as the official scorers had been scored for their delinquency, and would not again allow extra shots, the I. R. P.s were at their wit's end. Marksman must be made; but how? Ammunition to the extent of forty rounds per man is issued to each command this year, so the happy expedient of expending the full quota was resorted to in the 9th, and a third and fourth practice was given to the men, while it was suggested in the 8th that those who had failed to qualify be allowed to re-commence, this time at 300 yards, and so work backwards. To the credit of the 8th, be it recorded, that the officers declined the proposition, they being content to stand on clean and unchallengeable records, so to eke out the time, the men were sent to the 100 and 150 yards targets to compete in the regular class practice. It certainly seems very unjust to the commands in the State of New York, who are ready and willing to abide by the orders and circulars for the government of rifle practice, and are fair to confess that only their own conscientiousness of right doing is their reward. However, all things must have an end, and in good time these errors of construction will be righted. For the marksmen's badge the 8th qualified 27 men as follows: Lieut. J. A. Gee 36; Priv. H. G. Hinton, Sergts. A. Betow, A. Rosencrantz, and C. Stanford 32; Privs. A. R. Shaw, W. J. Douglass, and H. Maguire 31; Capt. G. T. Fielding 30; Sergt. L.

Haubenestel, A. Oats, and Priv. J. Daly 29; Priv. J. B. Beatty 28; Captain A. C. Baxter, Priv. J. P. McKenna, and Captain W. Ross 28; Privs. R. Carter and J. W. Masters 27; Privs. P. J. Tracy, W. Mack, Sergt. H. L. Davis, and Priv. S. Stenerer 26; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling 25; Surgeon N. Place, Privs. G. W. Sears, F. H. Gans, Corp'l. J. C. Houston, and Priv. P. J. Sullivan 25.

The 9th had 14 men qualified as follows: Capt. J. J. Carton 34; Lieut. P. McMorrow 33; Corp'l. R. Corr and Lieut. P. Farley 31; Priv. T. Ryan, Captain F. O. Ryan, and Priv. A. McGee 30; Sergt. E. Burns and Captain W. Cushing 29; Priv. M. Mahon 28; Priv. D. Hanley 27; Corp'l. W. Maher 26; Captain J. Plunkett and Lieut. Col. W. De Lucy 25.

**TWENTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY INFANTRY NEW YORK (TROY).**—At the close of the muster of the 6th Company Colonel Briggs paid his respects to the 21st Sep. Company Infantry, who were formed in line on First street, June 9. This command rejoiced in the cognomen of "Tibbet's Cadets," an off-shoot of the parent corps, and like its senior it delights in bearskin hats. To vary the monotony, however, the officers indulge in a headgear of black Astrachan, with waving plumes of white and blue horseshoe; very showy and attractive, no doubt, but more fitted for the officers of a dashing hussar regiment of the days of Napoleon 1st and Wellington than for the quiet, staid protectors of the lives and properties of the city of Troy; and infantry at that. A more unbecoming head gear it would be hard to find. The command was formed for review before Col. Briggs; their appearance in line being most commendable and deserving the praise of the reviewing officer; the men were steady and the present excellent. After the review the command was broken for inspection, Colonel Briggs most minutely examining every detail of dress and equipment. The field music was found in black shako, and without spangles or body belts, while the command paraded without knapsacks, overcoats, haversacks, etc. In the muster the company showed a present of 81 out of a roll of 102, 79 per cent., a falling off of 8 men since last year. The command evinced a marked improvement in both drill and discipline since last muster, and is steadily growing in favor with the military and citizens of Troy. The result of the muster was: Present, 2 officers, 11 non-com. officers, 2 musicians, 66 privates—total, 81. Absent, 1 officer, 3 non-com. officers, 18 privates—total, 2; aggregate, 103.

**TWELFTH SEPARATE COMPANY INFANTRY NEW YORK (TROY).**—At 2 o'clock P. M. June 9 Capt. Joseph Egolf paraded his company—Tibbit's Corps—on First street, Troy, for annual inspection and muster. The command was on time to the minute, and presented a very handsome appearance in their dark blue dress coats, light blue trousers and bearskin hats, but without knapsack, haversack or canteen. The company was promptly formed for review, Col. Philip H. Briggs, A. I. G., being the reviewing officer, accompanied by Maj. Thos. McGrath, of the Inspector-General's Department. The discipline and steadiness of the company was most commendable during the inspection in line, and while in column the perfectness of the several details would be hard to excel. The command is indeed in fine shape, while its officers are ever watchful that the slightest detail in drill or ceremony is carried out to the very letter of the Tactics. From first to last there was hardly a point on which the critic might hang a shad, and if the company would only cast off that wretched relic of a past militia—the bearskin hat—and adopt a more civilized head covering there would not be a single thing to cavil at. In the inspection concluded, the company was mustered, with the following result: Present, 3 officers, 19 non-com. officers, 2 musicians, and 54 privates—total, 71; absent, 1 non-commissioned officer, 25 privates—total, 26; aggregate, 97. Last year the command had a present of 77 out of a total of 99, thus showing a loss of 6 in present and 2 in the aggregate.

**SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY INFANTRY, NEW YORK (TROY).**—The Citizens Corps, as this company is familiarly designated by the good people of Troy, made a handsome showing in their neat Prussian uniform and "pickelhauben," knapsacks with overcoat strapped, and ready to move to the front at moment's notice, during the parade for annual muster and inspection on June 9. Prompt obedience to orders is one of the guiding rules of the company, so when Col. Briggs, A. I. G., announced that he was ready, Capt. James W. Cusick gave the command "prepare for review." As Troy has three Separate Companies of Infantry there is considerable rivalry as to which shall carry off the palm on all occasions of parade, drill, and ceremony, and as on this inspection all three were out, it behoved the 6th Company to look well to its laurels. The 13th Company first passed under the aegis eye of the inspector, receiving praise for its steadiness and soldierly appearance; but the line of glistening bayonets, the solid front, and perfect equipment of Capt. Cusick's command, caused the eye of the inspecting officer to brighten with pleasure, and did he speak what he might have said here indeed is a company of soldiers. The review, which was only in line, was simply perfection, not a movement being discernible along the line during the inspection; indeed to the spectators it seemed that hardly an eye was winked, so stolid were the men, and more than one remarked, that if the troops of the "Keyser" were anything like this company in discipline, there was no wonder that the French were completely "gobbled." The inspection of uniforms and equipments were as satisfactory as the review, while the muster although it showed a loss of one in the present was most gratifying in its completeness. The company is handsomely equipped in every particular, while in drill and discipline it has few equals and perhaps no superior in the State. It is a credit to the city of Troy, the State, and its officers. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 13 non-com. officers, 2 musicians, 73 privates—total, 91. Absent, 1 non-com. officer, 11 privates—total, 103. Last year there were 92 present, 11 absent—total, 103. Captain Cusick keeps his roll within the requirements of the Military Code, referring all applications to enlist while he carries 103 officers and men.

**SEPARATE TROOP G, 11TH NEW YORK BRIGADE (BROOKLYN).**—Captain Peter Bertsch, commanding this troop, at present in arrest for disobedience of orders in failing to parade his command at Prospect Park for annual inspection on May 23 last, has sent us the following communication explanatory of his conduct on that occasion. Is this letter the captain says:

"When I assumed command of the troop, having resigned as first lieutenant two years and a half ago, the books and records were in a complete state of chaos, while the material and discipline were beyond criticism, etc. Now I have it in a state that I can challenge any troop, in regard to equestrian as well as using the sabre, the only suitable arm for National Guard cavalry to accomplish useful work when mounted, providing they are taught how to ride. My aim is to make good riders in the first place—the guiding and management of the horse must be as nothing to them—then I can expect that they can use the sabre to an advantage; and this was what I practiced that afternoon of the 23d after the inspection. We practiced article 537, Cavalry Tactics, until 6:30 P. M. The necessary articles for the inspection, etc., were sent out before, and it was certainly connected with expense, and that was one reason why I refused the verbal request of Maj. Farr to please the inspector, Col. Briggs, by changing, the place being selected by Capt. Mohrmann, who declared he did not wish to go to Prospect Park, for some reasons of his own. This selection was made according to Order No. 2, c. s., headquarters 11th Brigade, to which my troop is attached, and said order was not countermanded.

"On Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, on the 21st May, one day before inspection, I received a communication from General James Jourdan received a communication from the inspector, who was desirous to have my command paraded and inspected at Prospect Park. I answered this letter in the same way (in the negative) as I said to Maj. Farr and giving the same reasons; and I went to Fort Green Plaza on the 23d and certainly expected Capt. Mohrmann there with his troop, also the inspector. This is my criminal case."

"The cavalry, let me tell you, is treated like a stepchild in the National Guard. Why so? Why do they not provide better for them? The batteries of which, some only numbered in all 43, have a fund of \$1,000 per annum to each battery, while the troops only had, until 1879, \$600 per annum for the same purpose; now they get \$600, and many other things too far to be mentioned, could be proved, that I am right in saying that the cavalry is the stepchild of the National Guard in this State."

**BATTERY F NEW YORK (TROY).**—On June 9 Capt. George Steenberg's Battery F paraded at Green Island for annual inspection and muster. The command paraded in full uniform, with four 12-pounder brass howitzers, reaching the ground at 11:30 A. M., one and one-half hours late, the reason being the

hard work in procuring horses and drivers to complete the equipment of the battery. On arrival the command was formed for review by Col. Philip H. Briggs, A. I. G., the ceremony being fairly executed notwithstanding the general ignorance of drivers and horses. The military appearance of the battery has been greatly improved since last inspection, but still needs much hard work before it can be pronounced in first class shape. In the first place, some definite arrangement should be made for the hire of horses; proper drivers should be enlisted, and during the spring, summer and fall out-door drills held so that man and horse might understand each other and their duties in case of a sudden call for active duty. During the inspection, the uniforms and equipments were found in good order, but it was noticed that only the officers were supplied with saddle cloths. Capt. Steenborg should at once require his non-commissioned officers to comply with the State regulations regarding chevrons. The guns, limbers and caissons were found in good order as far as they went; but were most deficient in equipment and need a most thorough overhauling. At the muster the thirteen hired drivers, dressed in the old fatigue uniform of the command and who greatly detracted from the otherwise fine appearance of the battery, were thrown out of the count, the number present being 45 out of 65, just 70 per cent. of the total strength. The following is the result of the muster: Present, 3 officers, 11 non-com. officers, 1 musician, 33 privates—total, 48; absent, 1 officer, 4 non-com. officers, 14 privates—total, 20 aggregate, 68; thus showing a gain of four in the present over last year.

**RIFLE PRACTICE CLASS.**—The 11th New York Brigade has taken the lead in classifying the status of the marksmen of the command by dividing them into four classes, the first to be designated as sharpshooters—to comprise all those scoring 35 points or over in ten shots (five rounds each at 200 and 500 yards) without repetition. Second, marksmen of the first class to comprise all those scoring 25 points or over, but less than 35 points, in ten shots (five rounds each at 200 and 500 yards) without repetition. Third, marksmen of the second class to comprise all those scoring 25 points or over in 15 shots (five rounds for repetition at either 200 or 500 yards). Fourth, marksmen of the third class to comprise all those scoring 25 points or over in 20 shots (five rounds for repetition at both 200 and 500 yards.)

We recommend the innovation to the consideration of the authorities of the several States, and further suggest that distinctive badges should be presented to each grade. Major Farr, Brigade I. R. P., deserves the thanks of the marksmen for his timely suggestion on classification.

**MASCHUSETTS.**—There seems to be quite a little breeze at Worcester, and just what the result will be remains to be seen. The facts of the case are: Some years since the city of Worcester built a large and convenient building for the use of its militia as an armory. The lower floor was allotted to Battery M, and the upper floors to the infantry organizations. It seems that the infantry consider that they have the right of the upper portion of the building, and that the battery has no right to use the drill except by permission. The infantry claim that they have no objection to such use, but do claim that the battery has no right to take the hall and use it whenever they wish; while on the other hand the battery say that it has a perfect right in the hall and propose to use it when parading for drill. The matter was laid before the adjutant-general, and he sided with the infantry, while the civil authorities of the city backed up the battery. Now comes the matter which creates the breeze. It appears that knowledge came to the adjutant-general that the battery proposed using the hall on a certain evening, and he directed Gen. Moore, commanding the 1st, to stop such action. Gen. Moore immediately telephoned Capt. Allen not to use the hall, but the captain paid no attention to the despatch, for he paraded his men and had a good drill despite his orders. Gen. Moore could not of course pass this by, and the result was that he asked for a court of inquiry, and below is given the order as issued by Adjutant-General Berry:

A court of inquiry will convene at the State House Monday, June 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., to investigate the conduct of Capt. Geo. L. Allen, Battery B, Light Artillery, upon the complaint of Brig. Gen. Hobart Moore, 1st Brigade, M. V. M. Capt. Allen will appear before the court at the time and place above indicated. The following-named officers will constitute the court, and will report to the Commander-in-Chief such facts as appear in the evidence taken and their opinion thereon: Lieut.-Col. Robert G. Shaw, assistant adjutant-general, 2d Brigade; Major Edmund H. Hewins, assistant inspector-general, 1st Brigade; Capt. William F. Lawrence, 1st Corps of Cadets.

General Orders No. 2, headquarters 1st Brigade, under date of June 4, announces the following appointments: Capt. Geo. M. Townsend, of Boston, to be aide-de-camp, vice Capt. Herbert E. Hill promoted upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief; Frank N. Brown, of Newton, to be brigade provost sergeant. Original vacancy. Howard Wade, of Somerville, to be brigade quartermaster-sergeant, vice Fenno, discharged.

The 1st Corps of Cadets were inspected on Boston Common on June 12.

The week will show a deal of activity in military circles.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The "Scranton Drill Trophy" was awarded by Brig. Gen. Sfigrid and Major Moorehead, at the competition, May 20, to Co. A, 13th regiment. In making this award a part of the official records of the regiment, the colonel expresses his satisfaction at the good effect of the competition for this prize, upon the appearance of the who's command. Cos. C, D and E were highly complimented for their excellence in drill and discipline, by the general and his staff, and were and are well worthy of all the commendation which they received. It is to be hoped that their proficiency and example will stimulate all the other companies to enter the competition next year. When the remaining companies shall have made themselves as deserving of praise as those which competed this year, the regiment need not fear comparison with the best in the land. Mr. George Sanderson, Jr., presents to the companies of the 13th regiment a prize in the shape of a clock for a company room, to be competed for in rifle practice under the following conditions: The prize to be known as "The Sanderson Prize;" distance, 200 and 500 yards; match to be shot in August of each year; the day to be fixed by general order, and to be finally awarded to the company first winning it three times, and to be held by the company whose team shall win it for a year, till the following competition in which it is shot for. Teams to consist of seven men from each company. The number of points necessary to win, shall be the greatest number out of four hundred and ninety, counted according to the rules of the National Rifle Association. Rounds, seven at each distance.

All members of the 13th regiment who shall qualify as marksmen, according to Wingate's Manual, with an aggregate score of 25 points or more at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range, fired at a regularly ordered practice during the year, will be entitled to wear a marksman's badge, and if a private, to parade in the front rank of his company. To the company which shall qualify the largest number of marksmen at practice, under orders, during the season, will be awarded the two fine engravings, with their frames, entitled "The Last Cartridge," and "Le Bourget."

To that marksmen of the field and staff, and of each company who shall make the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards the colonel offers a gold medal, to be held for the year, and won three years before becoming the property of the winner; to be called "The Colonel's Crack Shot Medal." This medal is the same competed for last year under the same name, by the field, staff, and the Scranton City Guard, and the competition will be conducted under the same conditions.

In addition to these prizes, the "Nay-Ang Rifle Association," of Scranton, have decided to offer for competition to the National Guard of the State, a gold, silver, and bronze medal, for the best scores in a military march, in the fall, and a valuable prize to the team of five from this or any other State.

**ILLINOIS.**—The anxiety and suspense regarding the fate of the bill for the reorganization of our National Guard is at last satisfactorily removed, the bill has become a law and takes effect July 1. Its main features are the organization of a force not to exceed 8,000 men, to be divided into three separate brigades, commanded by brigadier-generals. Enlistments are for five years; line officers elected by the men hold office for three years, & officers elected by the line officers for five years. General officers are appointed by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and are not removable except under sentence of court-martial or resignation. Staff officers hold office during the pleasure of the officer who recommends them for appointment. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief consists of an adjutant-general, who is chief of staff and ex-officio quartermaster-general, and commis-

sary-general of subsistence with the rank of brigadier-general, and an inspector-general, surgeon-general, Judge advocate-general, and an inspector of rifle practice, each with the rank of colonel; and also one aide from each congressional district to rank as colonel. The brigade staff consists of a judge-advocate and an assistant adjutant-general, each with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and an inspector-general and a surgeon, each with the rank of major; a quartermaster and a commissary to rank as captains; and two aides-de-camp to rank as first lieutenants. These designations as contained in the law are given in the same order. It will be noticed that the judge-advocate is named first and that the customary designation of "assistant" is dropped every where, except in the case of the assistant adjutant-general. To the regimental staff is added an inspector of rifle practice to rank as captain, and the adjutant of a regiment ranks as captain. The minimum of companies is fixed at 50 enlisted men, and the maximum at 100. The law defines the duties of the general staff officers, provides for annual encampments of not over four days, and makes suitable pecuniary provision for expense of rifle practice. It provides courts-martial, both general and regimental. The latter as well as the former is appointed by the brigade commander and its findings must be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. The extent of the penalty allowed to be inflicted is dismissal or discharge of the officer or man found guilty, with disqualification from holding military office in the State.

The pay of officers and men is fixed at \$1 per day and subsistence while in camp or on authorized parades, and \$1 extra and forage is allowed for mounted officers or men for the use of their horses. When called out to suppress riot or insurrection the pay of officers is to be the same as in United States service of officers of like grade. No one holding a State or county office is allowed to draw pay for military duty. The fund created is a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar (about \$100,000); three-fourths of this amount is set apart to be divided among the several commands, according to the number of officers and men regularly reporting for duty, for the payment of rent of arms, fuel, lighting, insurance, care of arms, and janitor's salary. It will be unlawful after the 1st of July for bodies of men to parade or drill with arms, except the regularly organized troops of the State or of the United States, without the license of the Governor, under a penalty of a fine of not less than \$10 or imprisonment of not more than six months, or both. The sum of \$25,000 is added to the tax collected for the present year, under the old law, from the general fund, in order to make up for the insufficiency of the amount.

An order has just been issued by Adjutant-General Hilliard prohibiting companies having 50 or more men from enlisting further recruits, excepting to fill vacancies as they may occur, as when the organizations now in existence shall all have been filled to that number the limit of 8,000 will have been reached. The minimum under the old law was 40 men.

The 6th Battalion has been fortunate in securing the acceptance of Colonel William H. Thompson to the position of its Lieutenant colonelcy. He is a gentleman of fine qualifications as an officer, with a distinguished bearing and excellent standing in social circles. It is expected that under his command the battalion will make rapid strides forward, and there are plenty of "grape vines" saying that the command will soon be the 6th regiment. On Tuesday, June 17, the new armory of this organization will be formally opened. It will no doubt be a large social gathering, and an occasion long to be remembered in Chicago society annals.

The 1st regiment is hard at work every Saturday night drilling with six company battalions on the upper drill floor, while upon the lower floor the remaining four companies are divided into a new and an old guard; and the ceremony of guard mount is gone through with and men instructed in the duties of the regiment. The regiment has asked the Governor for permission to proceed to Freeport on the 4th of July to join the encampment there, but has not yet received his consent.

Next August, on the 20th, 21st and 22d, a soldiers' reunion of the northwest is to be held at Aurora, which is to embrace a sham battle. It is expected that Gen. Phil Sheridan will consent to take command in person. A fort and earth works are now being constructed to be captured in an assault. The 1st Brigade I. N. G. has been invited through its commander Gen. J. T. Torrence to hold its annual encampment on that occasion and participate in the battle. Very favorable terms have been made with the railroads for transportation, and quarters will be furnished gratis; subsistence will be furnished for 75 cents for the three days. The people of Aurora mean to have a large gathering there, and are doing everything in their power to have the expense to participants made as nearly nothing as possible. All ex-soldiers who fought in the Union Army, no matter from what State they enlisted or in what Army they served, will be made heartily welcome.

**VERMONT.**—The law requires the several companies in this State to have an annual inspection and drill in June, which is taking place, Gen. L. G. Kingsey, Q. M., and Gen. J. S. Peck, A. and I. O., conducting the inspections. On Saturday, June 7, the Estey Guards and Fuller Battery, of Brattleboro, paraded for drill and inspection, with the following numbers: Estey Guards—present, 51; absent, 0; total, 51. Battery—present, 76; absent, 4; total, 80; horses, 47.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

**SECOND** Lieut. C. A. Barton and Sergt. L. L. Barnes have been promoted first and second lieutenants, Co. A, 48th New York (Oswego).

At Creedmoor June 18 Sergt. A. B. Van Heusen, 12th New York, won the skirmisher's badge on a score of 44 out of 50 points.

The 5th New York attended divine service on Sunday last, June 15. The adjutant was conspicuous by his absence on the occasion.

Maj. Thomas H. Magrath, assistant in the department of the Inspector-General S. N. Y., has been promoted lieutenant-colonel.

Sergt. Thomas J. Dolan won first prize in the 12th regiment Rifle Club match at Creedmoor June 14. Score, 42 out of 50, 200 and 500 yards.

Col. Wm. S. Bull, late adjutant-general of the 8th New York Division, has been elected brigadier-general 14th Brigade, vice Rogers, promoted.

The 9th New York by invitation of Chaplain Edward A. Reed (Madison avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th street) will parade in full dress uniform, white trousers, white waist belt, gloves and fatigue cap, on Sunday, June 22, to attend divine service. Assembly at 6:30 o'clock P. M. Detail for the court: Major Louis Finkelmeier.

**PALESTINE** Commandery Knights Templars, New York city, made an extended pilgrimage to Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., accompanied by Reeve's American band, of Providence, leaving New York June 9 and returning June 12. The trip was a complete success and was most heartily enjoyed. The several Commanderies and numerous National Guard organizations received the Sir Knights in the cities at which they stopped.

We invite the attention of the National Guard to the letter from Gen. Gibbons, U. S. Army, in another column. The general takes the broad ground that the targets used at Creedmoor for the practice of the troops are much too large, and throws out some most useful and seasonable hints as to their change and reduction in size. National Guardsmen and those interested in rifle practice should read this letter.

The members of the 1st New York Rifle Club held the first competition at Creedmoor June 12 for a handsome field glass, the conditions being two sighting and seven scoring shots at 200 and 500 yards, the glass to be won three times. The following are the principal scores: Privs. Alexander Pyle, 53; W. F. Edmonstone, 52; Capt. W. C. Clark, 46; G. Williams, 43; J. M. Turner, 46; Frederick M. Y. 41; J. McTobill, 41; D. Teets, 40; H. T. Farrell, 40; M. B. Engel, 40; W. S. Gleason, 37; W. Meyer, 36; Lieut. S. G. Blakely, 32.

The board of officers of the 69th New York met at its armory June 16 to arrange the details of a reception to the 9th

regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia which will arrive in this city during the morning of Thursday, June 26. The 69th will meet the visitors at the pier and escort them to Erie's Hotel, where the command will have its quarters during its visit. The officers of both regiments will make an excursion among the Island institutions. A visit to Madison Square Garden and a parade by both regiments, with a review in Union Square, will be held in the afternoon. The 9th will return to Boston on the following day.

In the third competition for the champion marksman's badge, held at Creedmoor June 14, the following were the prize winners:

C. H. Eagie, 7th regiment.....	5 4 4 8 4—20.	5 4 4 5 5—21—41
A. B. Van Hensen, 12th regt....	4 4 5 3 4—20.	4 5 4 5—33—43
T. T. Decker, "	3 4 4 5 4—20.	5 5 5 4 3—22—43
T. J. Dolan, "	3 4 4 4—19.	5 4 4 4 5—22—41
W. T. Underwood, 7th, and J. L. Paulding, 12th, tied for the second prize in this match—the best aggregate score to July 1, 1879—on 104 points. The matter was referred to the executive committee for action.		

The Board of Directors N. R. A. held its regular meeting June 16, during which the reports of the executive and statistical officers of the late fall meeting were submitted. Captain Robbins, the executive officer, recommends that in future prize meetings there should be less matches and more prizes. He was invited by the board to give his views as to the falling off of entries in the matches at the next meeting of the board. Maj. Fulton, from Committee on International Match, announced that as there had been no communications from foreign countries up to June 1 there would be no international match for the Palma this year, and further stated that Sir Henry Hallidier announced that he would use every effort to organize a team for a match in 1880. Major Fulton moved that as Gen. Hancock had invited the rifle teams of the Departments of the Pacific and Missouri to visit the city to take part in the international military matches at the fall prize meeting, permission should be given them to encamp on the range at Creedmoor. The motion was adopted, and Gen. D. J. Wyllie, Chief of Ordnance, was requested to supply them with camp equipage. The secretary was authorized to borrow \$3,000 on a note to meet the expenses of the association until the receipt of its annual appropriation from the State.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. T. S. asks the following question: Company on drill and the command given fours right, guide left, is it at the option of the guide to bring his piece to a carry or right shoulder? Ans.—When marching in column of fours there is no guide enroute, as each man on the flank of separate fours, opposite the file-closers, is the guide of his particular rank. The sergeant should conform to the manual of the company.

BROOKLYN, Norfolk, Va., asks: Should a non-com. officer when acting as sergeant-major, adjutant, or captain of company, make the about face as prescribed for enlisted men or for non-com. staff and commissioned officers? Ans.—The about face for enlisted men is prescribed in par. 20, Tactics, and should be followed on all occasions.

**THE ROME CAPITALS** says that eighteen persons were killed in the recent riots at Calatabiano, in Sicily, and sixty wounded. Seventy arrests were made.

(Translated for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, from "R. v. d'Artillerie" for March, 1879.)

#### THE GERMAN ARTILLERY.

In the German Artillery subaltern officers are required to undergo, satisfactorily, certain examinations before passing to a higher grade. These examinations are of two sorts: the one practical, the other theoretical. The former are instituted for the senior Lieutenants nominated for promotion; the latter for Captains prior to their appointment to the first class.

These examinations are not the same for the officers of the field, as for those of the Fortress Artillery; what follows relates to the latter officers only.

**Practical Examination.**—The Inspector-General designates each year those of the Lieutenants named for promotion, who are to be subjected to the practical examination. This ordinarily takes place at the Artillery . . . . . practice ground, during the period of . . . . . practical instruction. The candidate is entrusted with the various maneuvers, and practical instructions, before the examining commission; he directs the construction and armament of a siege battery; the execution of its fire, and is required to give evidence of a complete knowledge of the rules of fire, and of their application in each particular case. To finish the examination he is required to develop before the Commission the reasons which have guided him in determining the first conditions, and, afterwards, in regulating the fire; also, to reply to such questions as may be asked him in connection with this subject. The Commission then decides whether or not the candidate is qualified for promotion to a Captain.

**Theoretical Examination.**—For the second examination, which is to be undergone by the Captains, a theme is required from the candidates on each of the following subjects:

- I. Tactics.
- II. Employment of Artillery in the attack and defence of fortified places.
- III. Construction of batteries, siege or place, and ballistics.
- Critical examination of the attack, or the defence, of a fortified place.

Each year the Commission selects the subjects for examination, and sends them under double seal, through the regular channels (*par la voie hierarchique*), to the officers who are to be examined. The time allowed for writing the themes is stated upon the envelope. At the day and hour fixed the immediate superior of the candidate returns the double seal. Those which are not returned at the appointed time are set aside. At the close of each theme, the candidate is required to declare on honor that he has not had recourse to any of his comrades for assistance.

This year the subjects for examination were as follows:

- I. Tactics.—Given the map of the environs of Nancy, with a strong detachment, of four battalions, two squadrons, and one battery.

First.—The detachment marching in advance, to secure and protect its flanks.

Second.—To make the necessary dispositions for the attack of a village occupied by the enemy.

Third.—To give the position of the advanced posts for the night.

**Fourth.**—Assuming that the enemy, having received reinforcements, has taken the offensive and compelled the detachment to retreat, to avoid being cut off; to indicate the positions that should be occupied by the detachment in order to secure its line of retreat; also, the measures that should be taken for fortifying these positions.

**Fifth.**—What dispositions should be made in case the detachment, having received reinforcements of six battalions, six squadrons, and one battery, in its turn takes the offensive?

**II. A. The Attack of a Place.**—Having given the plan of a fortress, to conduct a regular attack against its south-west front; 43 siege batteries, already constructed, being indicated upon the plan; and the position of the siege park near the railway.

**First.**—What should be the disposition of the siege park; the sections of the guns, of the supplies, of the artificers, etc.? Mark upon the plan the position of each of them.

**Second.**—What particular dispositions should be made by the commandant of the supply train for the establishment of his service?

**Third.**—In what manner should the supply service be organized to assure its regular operation, and to provide, in reasonable time, for the supply of the necessary munitions to the 43 siege batteries, during the entire period of the attack?

**B. The Defence of a Place.**—Having given the plan of a modern place with detached forts, suppose the south-west front attacked. It is assumed that the defence has not been able to maintain its ground in front of the detached works, but has succeeded in establishing laterally, between the fort which is the centre of the attack and each of its two neighboring forts, 4 batteries; and has armed them in season to open fire at the same time as the fort.

**First.**—Suppose the place of the first order, and with an armament to correspond.

**Second.**—The armament of each of the forts is composed of:

Two 6-inch rifled mortars, four 9-inch S. B. mortars; six S. B. guns for flanking the ditches; six 6-inch rifled guns, long; six 6-inch rifled guns, short; twelve 4.72, and six 3.5 inch rifled guns. Upon the plan are indicated the positions actually occupied by the enemy, and the sites of his batteries.

The choice of the number, and calibre of the pieces, with which the intermediate batteries, located between the central fort and its two neighbors, should be armed, is left to the candidate.

The questions to resolve are as follows: What should be the distribution of the pieces which constitute the armament of the detached forts and of the intermediate batteries; regard being had to the batteries of the enemy, the positions of which are given?

**Second.**—What measures should be taken to reinforce the front of attack, and to assure the supply of the pieces?

**Third.**—How should the supply service and the distribution of the supplies be regulated, in order to meet the necessities both . . . . . of the forts and of the intermediate batteries?

**III. Construction of Batteries and Ballistics.**—Indicate the dispositions to be made for opening a breach in a fort of a modern trace, of which the besieger possesses the plan. Choice and regulation of the fire. (For this work the candidate is allowed three days.)

**IV. Critical Examination of a Siege.**—Critical discussion of the attack and the defence of Strasburg, during the period from the 16th of August, 1870, to the morning of the 27th of the same month. For this work also the candidate is allowed three days.

#### AIR SPACES BETWEEN SHOT AND CHARGE.

Numerous statements have been made in the papers in connection with the Thunderer accident on the liability of a gun to burst if the projectile were not rammed home. It may be remembered by many that this was at first put forward as the actual cause of the bursting of the 38-ton gun—an explanation which we rejected as insufficient. There was some ground for it; projectiles had been known to slip forward in a gun, so it was stated, when the muzzle was dipped, and nearly everyone who has shot has been warned of the danger of getting the muzzle of a fowling piece plugged up with mud or dirt of any kind. Captain Noble, in his evidence before the Thunderer committee, points out that this is a very different state of things from the explosion of powder with a space between it and the projectile. A charge of shot passing through a barrel and suddenly checked at the muzzle by such portions of the mud as may not yet have yielded to the action of the exploding gas, more nearly corresponds to the experiment made by Capt. Andrew Noble, of firing wax against a bullet held in the muzzle of a rifle barrel. In short, the double loading more nearly resembles the case of a shot-charged fowling-piece with an obstruction in the barrel, than the supposed case of a single shot fired with an air space behind it.

To test the matter fully experiments have been carried out at Elswick with much care. Our service 10 in. gun fires a charge of 70 lb. with a 400 lb. projectile without gas check. The Elswick 10 in. gun, employed in this trial, fired an 85 lb. charge with a 403 lb. projectile, including gas check in each instance. The air space was successively 2 ft., 4 ft., and 6 ft. in the first three rounds, and as the air space increased, the pressure on the bore and velocity of the shot decreased, the pressure gauges showing that the gun, with 4 ft. air space, was hardly exposed to half the pressure that would have existed had the same projectile and charge been fired when properly rammed home. Considerable confidence had already been shown by the Elswick Company in its conviction that an increase of air space would not strain or injure the gun, but one round was finally fired with rapid burning powder, which would, if the shot were rammed home, give 27 tons to 30 tons pressure on the bore. With an air space of 4 ft., however, only 16.7 tons were registered. This shows that the increase of air space diminishes the explosive effect under such conditions as would exist in the case of a projectile slipping forward, and that the violent strain which fell on the 38-ton gun was due to some other

cause, while there is other evidence to point out that the cause actually was double loading.

The gun selected for the experiments was of 20 tons weight and 10 in. calibre, but having its powder chamber enlarged to 12 in. The powder used was a pebble powder, giving, according to the standard furnished by the government specification, a velocity of about 148 ft. per second, from an 8 in. gun the pressure developed in the proof gun being within the prescribed limits. The powder was well known, its velocity and pressure having been determined in a great variety of guns.

The charges used throughout were the same as those used in the Thunderer's gun, as was also the length of the cartridge, which was 22 in. Under normal conditions, that is, without vacant space, and with a gravimetric density of .835, or 33.3 cubic inches to the lb., the chamber pressure with the powder has been ascertained to be 17 tons to the square inch; but with a 22 in. length of cartridge this pressure would be higher, about 20 tons to the square inch, and the muzzle velocity given to a 400 lb. projectile would be 1,487 ft. The first round was fired with a charge of 85 lb. pebble powder, the weight of projectile with gas check being 403 lb.

Three crusher gauges were placed in the base of the projectile, one as near as possible to the top of the shot, one in the centre, and one at the bottom of the bore. A crusher gauge was also placed at the bottom of the bore. The crusher gauges used in the first round were, previously to firing, set to 10 tons on the square inch. The vacant space between the cartridge and shot was 2 ft. No wad was used. On firing, the velocity of the shot was found to be 1,240 ft. per second, the pressure at the bottom of the bore 11.7 tons, while the whole of the crusher gauges in the projectile were unaltered—that is, in no case had the pressure on the projectile reached 10 tons per square inch. The second round consisted of a charge of 85 lb. pebble powder and a projectile of 403 lb. with a vacant space of 4 ft. In this instance the crusher gauges in the gun and in the centre of the base of the shot were set to 10 tons, while those at the top and bottom of the shot were left unadjusted, or to indicate at low a pressure as the material of the crusher would admit of. On firing, the velocity of the shot was found to be 1,067 ft. per second; the pressure at the bottom of the bore, 10.15 tons on the square inch; at the top of the shot, 7.6 tons; at centre of shot gauge unaltered—therefore, under 10 tons—and at bottom of shot, 6 tons. The pressures on the shot in both of these cases are less than that due to the density of the exploded products at the point where the shot rested. In other words, there was no increase of pressure due to the run of the gas. No wad was used.

In the next round the projectile and charge were of the same weight and description as in the second round, the vacant space between the cartridge and projectile being increased to 6 ft. A wad of Thunderer pattern was placed in contact with the projectile. On firing, the velocity of the shot was found to be 849.5 ft. per second, the pressure at bottom of bore under 10 tons on the square inch, at the top of the base of the shot under 8 tons, at the centre of shot 5.6 tons, and at bottom of shot under 8 tons. The following round consisted of a projectile and charge of the same weight and description as before, the vacant space between the cartridge and projectile being 2 ft. A paper-mache wad, Thunderer pattern, was placed 4 in. in front of the projectile. On firing the velocity was found to be 1,208 ft. per second, the pressure at bottom of bore 11.1 tons, at base of shot, top, 7.9 tons; centre, 9.2 tons; and bottom, 8.4 tons. The presence of the wads did not appear to have modified any of the conditions, it certainly did not increase the pressures in either case. A considerable quantity of

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Total disbursements for death claims, endowments, distributions of surplus, etc. ..... 2,437,100.36  
Total cash assets, as per Insurance Commissioner's report ..... 14,466,920.53  
Total surplus, do. do. do. 1,631,073.63  
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the material of the wads was picked up within 50 yards from the muzzle. It was slit up into shreds.

The foregoing rounds made it abundantly evident that with pebble powder no pressure capable of endangering the safety of the gun would result. It was then determined to fire a round with a charge of far more rapidly burning powder than is now used for heavy guns, and which there was little doubt would generate a high local pressure, though not sufficient to injure the gun. The gun was therefore fired with a charge of 85 lb. R. B. G. powder, made up to a length of 22 in. and with a distance between charge and shot of 4 ft.

On firing the velocity was found to be 1,136 ft., the pressure at the bottom of the bore 16.7 tons on the square inch. Those on the base of the shot were as follows: Near the top 25.5 tons, in centre 35.3 tons, and near the bottom 23.3 tons. Had the gun been fired normally the pressure in the chamber would have been from 27 to 30 tons on the square inch, and on the shot nearly as much. These exceptional pressures produced no ill effect on the gun.

It will be observed here that there are wide differences in pressures at points but little apart from one another. These differences may be explained by supposing that in the gauges where the higher pressures are indicated the fluid products in larger mass strike the gauge at a high velocity, and the energy of these products reconverted into pressure indicates an abnormally high pressure.—*The Engineer.*

*The London Times'* correspondent in Zululand gives the following description of the Zulu under fire: "Except when in masses the Zulu is a difficult being to shoot. When on the move he runs as fast as a horse cantering; when halted he either crouches under rocks or lies concealed in the grass. When ready to fire he raises himself, discharges his weapon, and at once falls flat on his face. Until accustomed to these tactics our men are naturally inclined to at once return the enemy's fire instead of quietly waiting for the instant when he rises from his hiding place to aim and fire. Firing at moving objects might be practised with advantage by marksmen and first class shots. The best target shots are often indifferent deer stalkers. I have myself seen a Zulu jump up within twenty yards of a company of infantry and half a troop of volunteers, run the gauntlet of their fire for a few hundred yards and escape. Without examining the actual casualties caused by artillery fire, the manner in which the Zulus masses broke up on the bursting of the first shell proves with what dread the fire of our guns is regarded. Indeed, it is quite proverbial. Prisoners became almost ludicrously excited when ques-

tions as to what they think of the 'By and by' (the Zulu name for cannon.) 'We see them coming through the air,' they say, referring to the shells and imitating their hissing noise; 'we get out of the way; they pass, strike the ground, then kill—we cannot understand.' The rockets, a few of which were fired on the 29th with the usual unsatisfactory results, are said to have spread still greater terror among the Zulu ranks. They say, 'Where did they come from? We think they must have been sent from the other side of the mountain,' pointing to a high range of hills some miles distant. The Zulus were observed to shoot the rockets as they flew hissing through the air."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal of the Telegraph* submits the following: "We will suppose the earth to be a hollow sphere, with an opening at the poles of 400 or 500 miles in diameter, the shell being, probably, 1,000 miles in thickness. This leaves 6,000 miles diameter of space inside the shell. In the centre of this space is a sun, having the same elements of light, heat, and proportional power as the sun of our planetary system. As the sun, by a force as yet not fully understood, causes the planets to revolve around him in their orbits, so this sun in the centre of the earth by a like force causes the shell to revolve around him; and also gives light and heat to the inner surface, which is composed of land and water, as is the outer surface, the heat of which, penetrating the opening at the poles, would account for Kane's open polar sea. From the fact that all the planets travel on the same plane and in the same direction, I infer that there is one force actuating them all, and that force emanates from the sun. Now, if there is a sun in the centre of the earth, the moon and the earth's shell stand in the same relation to it as the planets do to the sun of our solar system. I hold that each heavenly body revolving on its axis is revolving around an electrical centre, and each planet is a perfect system within a system 'a wheel within a wheel.' We attribute the cause or the motion of the planets in their orbits to the sun, why not, then, attribute the revolution of the earth and the other planets on their axis to a like cause contained in their centre? A bar of iron surrounded by coils of insulated wire and a current of electricity passed through the wire causes the whole to become polarized. The supposed sun in the centre of the earth is probably composed largely of iron, and the natural

currents of electricity around and through the shell being insulated from the centre by intervening space, results in the polarization of the earth." This is an addition to the Symmes pole theory.

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BRAVEN—DEVIN.—In New York City, Thursday, June 5, 1879, by the Rev. Father Whyte, S. J. Lieut. CHARLES BRAVEN, U. S. Army, to Miss JENNIE E., only daughter of the late Gen. T. C. Devin, Colonel 3d U. S. Cavalry.

#### DIED.

*Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.*

DAY.—At Brussels, on Friday, June 13, EDWARD M. DAY, U. S. Navy, son of the late Mrs. K. A. Day, in the 31st year of his age.

LOGES.—At a meeting of the Phoenix Club of Co. E, 8th Infantry, held at Fort Gaston, Cal., on the 21st of May, 1879, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late friend and comrade W. H. Loges, while we bow to His decree and wisdom, be it

Resolved, That in his death this association sustained a very great loss, and we, the members, sincerely mourn the untimely end of a good comrade and soldier, and a generous and faithful friend.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his bereaved relatives and friends, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them, also to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

GEO. E. BLISS, Secretary.

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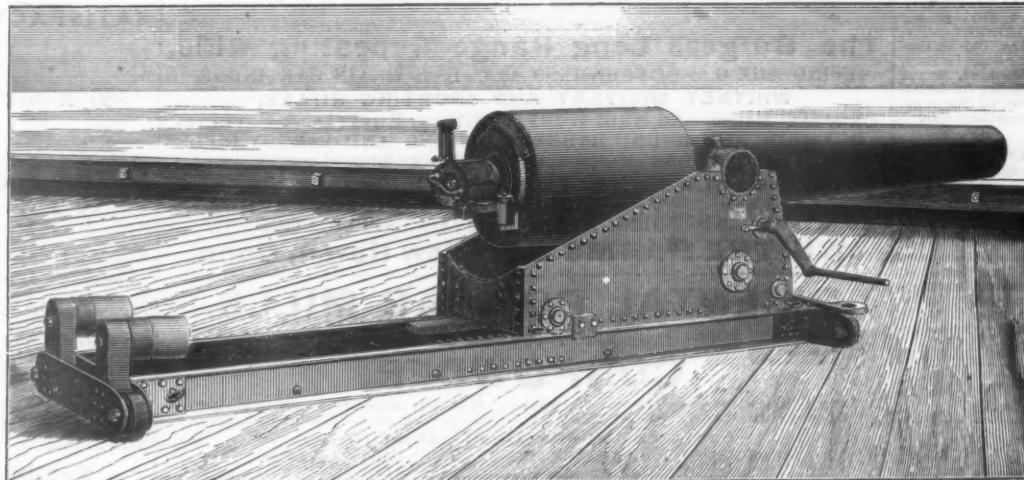
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